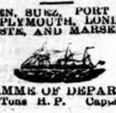
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,306 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VIA TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY 1885.
L. Tasmania	4500	800	G. G. Perrins....	27th Feb.
M. Cathay	3963	500	T. Fairclough ..	6th Mar.
L. Hyuogen....	2894	500	G. Scrivener	13th "
— Gwalior	2,33	500	F. Harris.....	20th "
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weigiell	27th "
M. Cartha..e	5013	1000	G. N. Rector	3rd April
L. Surat.....	3142	550	C. R. Edwards ..	10th "
— Nizam.....	2726	500	W. J. Webber ..	17th "
L. Chusan.....	45 0	800	H. Wyatt	24th "
M. Thames	4101	8.0	W. A. Seaton ..	1st May.
L. Mirwa.....	2939	500	A. W. Adamson	8th "
— Assam.....	3038	500	S. F. Coe.....	15th "
L. Verona	3116	600	L. H. Moule....	22nd "
M. Siam.....	3041	500	K. Ashdown....	29th "
L. Venetia.....	2726	500	A. B. Daniell....	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	On 1885
MALWA	2939 500	A. W. Ad'mson....	6th March.
MASSETTA.....	3301 700	G. W. Peaty	20th "
VENETIA....	2726 500	A. B. Daniell	3rd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Feb. 18, 1885

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; also return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the latter port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 21 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 960. Second Class Rs. 570.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Feb. 18, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 180, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
CHINA.....	5,00 551	1st Mar. 1885.
GIVA*.....	3,400 450	1st April "
RUBATTINO	3,000 500	15 May "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1885.
* No Second Class accommodation.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885
BERENICE.....	G. B. Verona...	3,500 555	1st March.
MARTHA.....	G. Caltich.....	4,100 600	2nd April
MEDUSA.....	G. Ragusin.....	3,500 550	2. d May

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail. 1885.
MEDUSA.....G. Ragusin		3,600 550	1st March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Manorcich ..3,500	500...	15th March

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 30, 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. MALACCA, Captain SCHACHT, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on SATURDAY, the 21st inst.—For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons. H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	50 0 10 0	G. C. Boothby..	2nd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA.....	3579 487	R. Hutchison....	23rd "
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410 840	Wm. S. Young..	1st April.
s.s. VICTORIA...	3242 480	Wm. Russell....	23rd "
s.s. ASIA	3300 480	T. Craig.....	1st May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3099 493	F. Blight.....	23rd "
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000 1000	G. C. Boothby..	30th "

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES* *VIA* KURRACHEE.

	Tons. H.P.	
s.s. NUBIA.....	3553 450	22nd Feb. 1885.

*Can book to London.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an Agency has been opened at 5, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 19, 1885. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons. H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,70 400	17th March.
S. S. LYDAL HALL	2 700 400	31st "
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700 4 0	30th April.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KIN & Co.

The ship ment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December, 19 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th February, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 108, tons, on 26th February, 1885.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on SATURDAY, the 21st at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 14, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

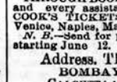
PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special Trip to Australia, starting June 12.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.



THE well-known and fast-sailing S. S. "COLOMBO," Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for Marseilles on or about the 10th March next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Passage &c. Apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN MacGREGOR....	3,00	..Macalister	16th Mar.
" DUMMOND....	2,10	..S. L. Wilson..	22nd Mar.
" OGILVIE.....	2,500	..G. Nelson.....	3rd Apl.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19 Feb., 1885.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

A COMBINATION of the fluid extract of Sarsaparilla prepared with the greatest care from the Red Jamaica Root and Iodide of Potassium, combining the active properties of Sarsaparilla with those of the Iodide. It is specially recommended as an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 Cash.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. A.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	20 0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	27 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	32 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	63 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes ...	112 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3 in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides...	58 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in compound condensers in box with rack dissolver	112 8
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxycalcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	189 0
APHENGESCOPES for exhibiting opaque objects cartes-de-visite, &c., in conjunction with a Magic Lantern	27 0
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, in mahogany frames—	
13 inch "Comic" per dozen...	16 8
13 inch "Natural History" " ...	22 0
13 inch "Nursery Tales" " ...	16 0
14 inch "Comic" " ...	22 4
14 inch "Natural History" " ...	27 8
14 inch "Nursery Tales" " ...	27 0
CHANGING COMIC SLIPS " ...	12 8
LEVER ACTION SLIDES ... ...each	2 8
DOUBLE MOTION COMIC AND BEST LEVER MOTION SLIDES ... ... "	4 0
PANORAMAS, 14 inch, with moving objects... ... ... "	7 8
CHROMATROPES, 3 inch diameter ... "	7 4
NATURAL HISTORY PHOTOS, coloured, "	2 8
ROYAL FAMILY PORTRAITS	3 0
DIORAMIC VIEWS MOTTOES, GUIDE BOOKS	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. E. M. WALTON wishes to intimate to the Public that he has ADMITTED Mr. HERBERT BROMLEY, Dental Surgeon, (late of London), as a PARTNER in his PRACTICE from THIS DATE.

N.B.—Mr. Walton has not left Bombay, or retired from Practice, as currently reported. Future address :—

Messrs. WALTON & BROMLEY,
Dental Surgeons.

Bombay, February 2, 1885.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1884.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 11th February, 1885.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., are now offering for sale a large and varied selection of ARTICLES suitable for PRESENTATION in the newest and most elegant designs; purchased personally by their Special Agent from the leading House in LONDON, PARIS, and VIENNA.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

Bracelets
Brooches
Brooch Pendants and Earrings
Cigar Cutters
Crosses
Demi Suites
Earrings
Gentlemen's Albert Chains
Jewelled Pencil Cases
Ladies' Chains
Ladies' Collarettes
Ladies' Jewelled Rings
Ladies' Necklets
Lockets and Earrings
Lockets
Masonic Charms
Mourning Rings
Necklets
Pen and Pencil Cases
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c.
Scarf Pins
Sleeve Links
Solitaires
Studs and Links
Thimbles
Trinkets
Wedding Rings

SILVERWARE.

Babies' Ring, Bells, and Whistles
Card Cases
Christening Presents
Cigar Cases
Cigarette Cases
Goblets and Beer Mugs
Napkin Rings
Salt Cellars
Salvers
Sugar Basins
Tea and Coffee Services
Tea Spoons

ELECTRO-PLATED AND BRITISH OAK WARE.

Beer Jugs and Mugs
Biscuit Boxes
Brandy and Sodawater Frames
British Oak Ware
Butter Dishes and Coolers
Cabinet Dessert Sets
Cake Baskets
Candlesticks
Carlton Cruets
Champagne Buckets
Cheese Scoops
Chutney and Soy Frames
Cigar Lamps
Claret Jugs
Cruet Frames
Crumb Scoops
Dessert Fruit Spoons
Dessert Stands
Dinner Cruets
Doulton Ware
Egg Frames
Entrè Dishes
Epergnes
Etnas
Fish Knives and Carvers
Flower and Fruit Stands
Goblets and Golf Cups
Ice Claws and Tongs
Ice Jelly and Custard Frames
Ice Jugs and Pails
Ice Water Urns
Jam and Marmalade Jars
Liqueur Frames
Luncheon Trays
Majolica Ware
Marmalade and Preserve Stands
Miniature Tea and Coffee Services
Muffineers
Napkin Rings
Nut Crackers
Oil and Vinegar Frames
Pickle Prongs or Forks
Salad Bowls and Servers
Salt Cellars
Salvers
Sardine Boxes
Side Dishes
Sodawater Frames
Spirit and Liqueur Frames
Sugar Baskets
Sugar and Cream Frames
Tankards
Tantalus Liquor Frames
Tart, Pie, or Pudding Dishes
Tea Caddies
Tea and Coffee Services
Tilting Sets
Toast Racks
Tripartite Vegetable Dishes
Worcester Ware

FANCY LEATHER GOODS.

Albums
Algerian Marble Photo. Frames
Aneroid Barometers
Ash Trays
Barometers
Binocular Glasses
Blotting Books and Cases
Cabinet Photo. Frames
Card Cases and Trays
Carriage Clocks
Cigar and Cigarette Cases
Combined Desks and Work Cases
Dress Holders
Dressing Cases and Bags
Fancy Tobacco Boxes
Fans and Fan-holders
Fitted Bags, all kinds
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes
Glove Stretchers
Housewifes
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes
Jewel Cases
Ladies' Etui
Ladies' Hand-Bags
Ladies' Waist Belts
Memo. Books and Letter Cases
Necessaries, Etui, &c
Official Writing and Letter Cases
Pen Trays
Perfume Cases
Photograph Frames
Pincushions
Pocket Letter Cases
Purses
Scrap Books
Sets of Scissors
Smokers' Companions
Tantalus Perfume Cases
Telescopes
Travelling Bags all kinds
Travelling Spirit Flasks
Watch Stands
Work Boxes and Baskets
Writing Cases and Desks

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATE ON PURE NICKEL SILVER.

BEAKERS.
BEER MUGS.
BISCUIT BOXES.
BOWLS AND SPOONS.
BRANDY AND SODA FRAMES.
BREAKFAST CRUETS.
BREAKFAST DISHES.
BUTTER COOLERS.
BUTTER DISHES.
BUTTER KNIVES.
CARLTON CRUETS.
CHEESE SCOOPS.
CHILDREN'S DRINKING MUGS.
CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
CHUTNEY FRAMES.
CLARET CUP JUGS.
CLARET JUGS.
CRUET FRAMES.
CRUMB SCOOPS.
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS.
DESSERT KNIVES, FORKS AND SPOONS.
DINNER CRUETS.
DOULTON WARE.
EGG FRAMES.
ENTREE DISHES WITH WARMERS.
FISH KNIVES AND FORKS.
GOBLETS.
ICE JUGS.
ICE PAILS.
LUNCHEON TRAYS.
MINIATURE TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
MUFFINEERS.
MUSTARD POTS.
NAPKIN HOLDERS.
NUT CRACKERS.
PEPPER CASTORS.
PICKLE FRAMES.
PICKLE PRONGS OR FORKS.
SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS
SALT CELLARS.
SALVERS.
SARDINE BOXES.
SAUCE BASKETS.
SIDE DISHES.
SPIRIT AND LIQUOR FRAMES
SPOONS, FORKS, &C.
SUGAR BASKETS.
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES
TABLE PLATE.
TANKARDS.
TANTALUS LIQUOR FRAMES
TEA CADDIES.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
TEA SPOONS.
TEA TRAYS.
TOAST RACKS.
TRIPARTITE VEGETABLE DISHES.

LONDON CASH PRICES.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,

Manufactory : Little Pulteney St, London W.
INDIAN BRANCH ; RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
And at 42, Pall Mall, London S. W.

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS
TO THE QUEEN EMPRESS AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

MESSRS. ASQUITH and LORD, the WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS and OUTFITTERS of Bombay, have a specially selected stock of the undermentioned goods suitable for the HILLS or COLD CLIMATES.

WARM UNDER-CLOTHING, OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS, RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS, UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS

FOR

SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS,

SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS, WARM GLOVES AND MITTS, CARDIGAN JACKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool Socks ...	per doz. 25 0	Large and Warm Blanket Rugs ... ...each	Rs. 15, 18, & 22 0
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool Under-Vests ...	each 7 8	Real Scotch Mauds... ...from	" 21 0 to 50 0
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool Drawers	" 7 8	Best Witney Blankets, Scarlet or White ... ...per pair	30 0 to 35 0
Stout Grey Merino Under-Vests or Drawers ...	" 7 8	Crib Blankets ... ... "	11 8
Chesterfield Overcoats ...	Rs. 45 0 to 55 0	Best Wove Flannel Shirts ...	six for 52 0
Ulsters very warm ...	Rs. 55 0 to 65 0	Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	each 18 0
Warm Cheviot Suits, Sac Coat, Vest and Trousers ...	50 0	Knitted Woollen Gloves and Mitts	per pair 1 12
Best Knitted Cardigan Jackets...	each 12 8	Knitted Woollen Mufflers ...	each 2 0
		Cashmere Mufflers ...	" 3 8

The above of guaranteed quality. Patterns for Suits, Shirts or Sleeping Suits forwarded on application.

TEN PER CENT. Discount will be deducted on all orders exceeding Rs. 20 when goods are sent per VALUE PAYABLE POST.

CARRIAGE AND PACKING FREE.

ASQUITH & LORD,
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING HOUSES IN LONDON :

POOLE AND LORD, 318, Oxford-street, W.
THOMAS LORD, Conduit-street, W.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

BARGAINS IN TABLE GLASS, LAMPS, FANCY ARTICLES, &C.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited (Fort Establishment), beg to invite inspection of a miscellaneous collection of articles to be sold cheap, previous to stock-taking, and to make room for new goods coming forward :—Comprising amongst other goods :—

TABLE LAMPS

With handsome crystal pedestals suitable for Mess Table, etc.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Dressing Bags, Toilet Cases.

Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Purses.

Photo Frames in Leather or Plush.

Paper Weights, Table Ornaments.

Cigar Ash Trays, Clocks.

Bags (all sorts) Scrap Albums.

Portrait Albums, Blotting Cases.

Work Boxes and Baskets.

Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Stationery Cases.

Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.

Pipe, Cabinet, etc.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

In a variety of elegant patterns.

CROCKERY.

Handsome Dinner Services, etc.

TOYS, GAMES, BOOKS, &C.

CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR SCREENS.

DIARIES FOR 1885.

WALKING STICKS.

HARDWARE, &C.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY

Consisting of

CHARMS, SLEEVE LINKS, STUDS, BROOCHES, SCARF PINS, Etc.

NOW ON VIEW AT

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

FURNITURE DECORATIONS FURNITURE.

DEVARENNES & CO.,

FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufactory and Sale-rooms.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—Estimates and Drawings on application.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

DEVARENNES & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Manufactory.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—New and Second-hand carriages always on hand.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES

ENTIRELY ON THE READY MONEY SYSTEM.
FRESH STORES CONSTANTLY RECEIVED.

Australian Provisions,
Almonds and Raisins,
Anchovies in Oil,
Asparagus,
Bacon in Tins and on cut,
Butter Italian, Danish, and Normandy,
Barley Pearl and Rob. Pat.
Baking Powder,
Californian Fruits,
Crystalized "
Candied Peel,
Chicago Corned Beef,
Do Ox Tongues,
China Preserve,
Cheese in Tins and on cut,
Coffee Beans and ground,
Chocolate Menier,
Cocoa and Cocoatina,
Cornflour Oswego and B. and P.
Currants in Tins and loose,
Digby Chicks,
Essences for flavouring,
Flour in Tins and loose,
French Prunes for stewing, fresh and full,
Ginger Ale Syrup,
Ginger, Ale, Royal Aromatic,
Herrings in Tins and loose,
Hams in Canvas,
Indian Condiments,
Jams, English, and Tasmania,
Leibigs Extract of Meat,
Marmalade, 1 and 7lb Tins,
Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
Mellins Food, large and small,
Mustard, Coleman's and Klew's,
Milton Oysters,
Nestles Milk Food,
Oatmeal Coarse,
Potted meats, 2, 4 and 8 oz Tins,
Raisins, Muscatel, &c.,
Sausages of every kind,
Salt Pork and Beef in kegs,
Sugar, White and Brown,
Tart Fruits,
Tea Kangra Valley,
Vinegar, Malt, Tarragon, and Chili,
White Bait,
Yarmouth Bloaters,

Sparkling and Refreshing Iced Beverage at all the 2 Establishments.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST TO

W. J. ESSAI.
FORBES STREETS, FORT.

BRANCHES.—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross-road, Opposite the Market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

FIFTH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT in aid of the Building Extension Fund will take place on SATURDAY, the 28th instant.
The plan of the Hall will be open for members to book their seats on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

THE GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS.

PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING, (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

Also afternoon performances from 4 to 6 p.m. for Families and School Children on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved seat ...... Rs. 4 | Second Class .... Rs. 2
First Class .... „ 3 | Third Class .... „ 1
Fourth Class .... As. 8
Children uner 10 years half charge, for all classes except 4th class.
Circus Tent opposite G. I. P. Railway, Bori-bunder Station.

VENAYEK MORESHWAR CHATRE, Manager.

GRAND ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON!
UNPRECEDENTED TREAT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY
will place on the Board the first 3 Acts of DUKHI GUL; the 3rd Act of ASHLAJEE AND SHERIN; and the 2nd and 3rd Acts of NIGHT AND MORNING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS up to 2nd proximo for the supply to this Company of six hundred tons of 1st Class MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER. Delivery to commence about the middle of March next.
2. The timber must be well seasoned and in straight square logs without holes, shakes or wens.
3. Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET, Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 20th February, 1885.

BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 7, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the fifth March at 4 p.m., for the purpose of considering and passing the following resolution:
1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. To appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.
3. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to transfer or sell to a new company to be formed and styled "the Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited," the property and business of the said "Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited," in consideration of receiving for such transfer or sale, 1,000 fully paid-up shares in the new Company of the nominal value of R. 125 per share, which shares are to be distributed among the shareholders of the said Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited, rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such Company.
4. That the Liquidators have all the powers given to Liquidators under section 204 and 205 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.
5. That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidators of the one part, and intended Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with such new Compaay (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect.
By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK AND CO., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th February, 1885.

SINGAPORE PRESERVED FRUITS.

Pine Apple Preserve No. 1...Rs.	1	8	per Tin.
„ „ No. 2...	1	4	„
„ „ No. 3...	1	0	„
Bread Fruit „ ...	1	8	„
Jack „ „ ...	1	8	„
Papaya „ „ ...	1	8	„
Palm „ „ ...	1	8	„
Pumbalow Fruit Preserve...	1	8	„
Nutmey Jelly ...	0	10	„
Crystallized Pine Apple...	1	8	„
„ Ginger ...	1	8	„
„ Jack Fruit ...	1	8	„
„ Mixed Fruits...	1	8	„

MORENAS & CO.,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.
REAL HAVANA.

	Rs.	a.		
Trabuccos Alexandrie	2	0	per	25
La Semiramis	7	0	„	100
Yera Cuba	7	0	„	„
La Zenobia (Spotted)	7	0	„	„
Las Gitanas	6	0	„	„
PENANG CIGARS.				
Penang Cape Trabuccos	6	8	per	100
Londres Trabuccos	6	6	„	„
Little Devils	3	8	„	„
TRICHINOPOLY AND DINDIGUL.				
Henry's Prime	2	4	per	100
Henry's Muster	2	0	„	„
Havana No. 1	2	0	„	„
Havan No. 2	1	12	„	„
Thomson's Prime	2	0	„	„
Dawson's Prime	1	12	„	„
Nobles	1	12	„	„
Roger's Manillas	1	6	„	„
Arabi Pashas	1	4	„	„
CIGARETTES.				
Vanity Fair	1	8	per	100
Queen's	1	8	„	„
Melita's	1	8	„	„

TOBACCO POUCHES.
BRIAR PIPES.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
REAL AMBER MOUTH PIECES.
CIGAR AND CHEROOT CASES.
SMOKERS' COMPANION.

MORENAS AND CO.,
ICE CONFECTIONERS,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,500 casks of PORTLAND CEMENT to be delivered at the Municipal Depôt in Khetwadi 10th Lane.
Contractors are to state proposed dates of delivery but preference will be shown to those who are prepared to deliver as follows. (or on earlier dates):—
600 casks 7th April, 1885.
600 „ 30th April, 1885.
300 „ 15th October, 1885.
The Cement must be that of well known Manufacturer and of the best quality.
The Specification (giving tests which will be applied to the Cement). Form of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10.
Sealed Tenders to be delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioner at or before noon on MONDAY, the 2nd day of March 1885.
No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 600 in cash not to bear interest.
The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineers, Bombay Municipality, Bombay, 20th February, 1885.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY hereby invites Tenders for works in the construction of PIPE SEWERS, Cast iron and zinc ventilating Shafts, &c., in the district of the Fort.
The drawings can be seen at the Office of the undersigned where also can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 printed copies of the conditions of contract comprising.
1. Articles of Agreement.
2. Specification.
3. Bills of Quantities.
4. Schedule of rates.
5. Form of Tender.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Cash or the equivalent in either Indian Government Paper or Bombay Municipal Debentures) has been deposited with him as earnest money.
Tenders must be duly signed, enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to E. C. K. Ollivant, Esquire, C. S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than noon, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March, 1885.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, (Sewerage Department.) Bombay, 20th February, 1885.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY hereby invites TENDERS for works in laying a 9" PIPE SEWER behind St. John's Mission House, Mazagon.
The drawings can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where also can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5 printed copies of the conditions of the contract and specification.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a receipt from the Controller of Municipal Accounts showing that the sum of Rs. 300 in cash has been deposited with him as earnest money.
Tenders must be duly signed, enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to E. C. K. Ollivant, Esquire, C. S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner not later than noon on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1885.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, (Sewerage Department.) Bombay 20th February, 1885.

"ROUGH ON RATS"
CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles Insects Skunks, Chipmunks Gophers, Druggists,
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND ATTRACTION OF THE SEASON!
UNPRECEDENTED TREAT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY will perform the first 3 Acts of DUKHI GUL; the 3rd Act of ASHALJEE AND SHERIN; and the 2nd and 3rd Acts of NIGHT and MORNING. Miss Mary Fenton as Gul, Sherin and Najah Ghelly.

TO PRINTERS AND PRESS READERS.

ACTIVE FOREMAN WANTED for a daily newspaper office. Must be a good reader, have had experience in making up, and be able to control a large body of men. Unexceptional references as to sobriety indispensable. Send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and state salary expected. Address MANAGER, "PIONEER," Allahabad.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lin Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES combine, the best features of all others. Price lowest for quality. Terms—liberal satisfaction guaranteed. Illustrated Catalogues, post free. Needles, oil, parts, and accessories always in stock.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfort able DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

WANTED, by a European woman, an engagement either with a lady, or to take entire charge of children going to England. Apply "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette* office.

PICNIC BASKETS complete with fittings for 2 and 3 Persons. Rs. 20 to 30 each.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WAVERLEY HOTEL.—Coolest Hotel in Bombay. Three good rooms to let. Board without lodging Rs. 50 per month.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S GUNS, RIFLES, and PISTOLS can be had at N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a BOUDOIR GRAND PIANO, by Broadwood, in fair order.—Rs. 400. Apply to H. T. GEOGHEGAN, Hoshangabad, C. P.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. Poole's valuable household furniture, Brougham, horse, plants, &c., at 19, Chinchpoogly Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

BILLIARDS.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 p.m., the final struggle for Silver Cup at the Waverley comes off between two of the best Amateurs in India.

FOR SALE, on board the s.s. Othello, of Hull, laying in the stream. A handsome Danish Blood Hound, Dog.—WM. MORGAN, Master.

TO LET, residences for Europeans.—A few sets of apartments in Albion Place, Byculla, near Victoria Gardens. Enquire at the premises.

A BARGAIN, Rs. 500 only. A Sympathetic GRAND SQUARE PIANO by ROSE & Co., nearly new. Owner going home. X.Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

THE ever increasing demand for our Watches has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PEGU PONIES.—A pair of first-class Pegu Ponies for sale, colour white, height about 12-3. Price, Rs. 450. Apply to owner, C. B. PRITCHARD, C. S., Byculla Club.

WE INVITE THE PUBLIC to inspect some of the finest specimens of Photographic Art, and the largest ever produced, consisting of copies of the works of Carl Becker, David Neal and other famous artists. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED to go up-country, must be capable of designing simple girders and roof trusses, and making working drawings from figured sketches. Only those having previous experience need apply. Engagement for about 2 years salary Rs. 80 per month. Apply to RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Byculla Iron Works.

CONTINUATION of Mrs. Taylor's sale, to-day. Great bargains in Dress materials, Costumes, Corsets, Millinery, Hosiery and Fancy Goods.

FOR SALE, Dr. BLANC'S CARRIAGES, HORSES, & COWS. Apply to JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition; quarts, Rs. 5-8; pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

COMPOSITORS.—WANTED, a few good JOBBING COMPOSITORS. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, LANDAU and pair with harness, Waler MARE, Lady's HORSE, Apply to Col. ROWLANDSON, Pay Office.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

PHIPSON and Co. have now received full supplies of Club Sherries—Roederer Champagne and Kidd and Caudbolts Whiskies. List on application.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

MUFFINS—ready daily in time for afternoon Tea, 2 as. and 3 as. each. Buttered, and a cup of Tea for 8 as.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

WANTED, a second-hand half size BILLIARD TABLE in good order, complete. Apply "CUE," care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELL for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agent JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

WANTED, a second-class ENGINEER for a Ginning Factory, for a season. Salary, Rs. 75. Apply JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet-maker, Byculla.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings for two, Rs. 15 and for one Rs. 10 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REVOLVERS 455 bore (Government ammunition) Bull Dog, Irish Constabulary and self-extracting patterns. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

SOLID SILVER SCARF-PINS, the latest and most artistic designs, from Re. 1 each cash. Canadian Gold Alberts, Rs. 12-8 each.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

CHUBB'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper and Key Boxes Locks and Padlocks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION on SATURDAY next, the 21st inst., handsome chestnut Waler GELDING, 15-2, quiet to ride and is regularly driven. Believed to be sound.

JUST RECEIVED, per mail, Good French Kid Gloves. 2 Buttons, at Rs. 2-4 per pair, with a choice assortment of Fancy Tweeds, &c., for the season.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street, Fort.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, successors to P. Grant & Sons, Hornby-row Branch, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WONDERLAND Art Pottery Works. Christmas presents. Reduced prices. Silver Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1878; Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883; Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.—Esplanade, Bombay.

WANTED a RETIRED NATIVE SOUBEDAR MAJOR, with high testimonials to organize a Cavalry and Infantry Force in a Native State. Preference will be given to a Hindu. Apply "C. D.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, Skye-Terrier DOG, black and tan terrier bitch, Dandie Dinmont bitch, all from prize strains, very valuable, and guaranteed pedigrees, to arrive per s. s. Othello, due about 20th February, 1885. Apply FINLAY, MUIR & CO.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum

IN THE PRESS.—Will be ready in March 1885: INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI. OF 1882, with Notes showing Corresponding Cases in "English Act, 1862," and "Indian Act, 1866," Rules, Forms, Indian Cases, and Latest Cases, by Louis P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law. Price Rs. 10; by post Rs. 10-12-0. Orders registered at the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calbert's Carbolic Powder (15 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE, Pickles, Jams, Jellies, Dried Cod Fish, &c.—PEARSE 22, Apollo-street.

FLIES AND BUGS,
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper' Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CHOLERA is now prevalent in Nasik and Trimbak. Pilgrims and Visitors to these places are informed of the fact, and warned not to come.
W. WOODWARD, Collector and District Magistrate, Nasik.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Adjourned Special General Meetings of the Corporation will be held here on SATURDAY, 21st instant, at 3 p.m. and 3-10 p.m. respectively.
By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 20th February, 1885.

OUIDA'S NEXT NEW NOVEL
will apear first in
"THE OVERLAND MAIL,"
following Miss Braddons "Wyllard's Weird."

THE OVERLAND MAIL, (48 pages) is published Weekly: Subscription £1-12-6 per annum (52 Nos.) payable in advance to HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the GUARANTORS of the BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1885, at 5 o'clock p.m., to appoint an Executive Committee and pass a resolution respecting the date of opening.
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON will preside.
F. FORBES ADAM, President of Guarantors.
Bombay, February 20, 1885.

FOR SALE.

1 CHESNUT WALER GELDING 8 years old, 15 hands. Is perfectly quiet and has been regularly ridden on parade, and is a good heavy weight infantry charger. Is a very fast trotter in single harness. Price, Rs. 700.
2. BAY WALER GELDING, just 6 years, 15 hands. Perfectly quiet to ride and drive, and has been driven leader in tandem. Price, Rs. 750.
3. A light DOG-CART in very good order; painted black, picked out with vermillion. New wheels, springs, lamps, and cushions 2 months ago. Price, Rs. 325.
4. A set of English made, brass mounted tandem HARNESS in very good order. Price, Rs. 125.
Apply to the ADJUTANT, Marine Battalion, Marine Lines.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF ENGINEERING BOOKS, FURNITURE, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1885, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Executive Engineer, presidency's new store yards, Fort, the property of an officer, the same comprising of cabinet, clothes press, tea-caddy, accordian, wooden press, copper spirit stove, bookstands, travelling cots, stool, looking glass, chairs, engineering books, charts, novels, &c., &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st February, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. 41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—
A small lot of choice assortment of Gilbey's Wines containing very superior quality port, sherry, claret, marsala, hock, and gin, &c.—
20 boxes pilsener beer.
On account of Surufuly Mamoojee.
3 cases plate glasses.
On account of Abdoolkadur Abdoolhusen.
2 casks of Kajoor.
On account of the concerned—
1 parcel bad fruit preserved.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 21st February, 1885.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

EUROPEAN MASONRY INSPECTORS with first class certificates. Apply, stating salary and forwarding copies of testimonials, to
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
1st Division, Etawah-Belaspur Railway,
Katni, E. I. R.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of handsome young bay Arab HORSES, 14-2 high, quiet in harness and under saddle, and believed sound. Selected a year ago, fresh from the Bombay Stables. Price Rs. 1,200.
And a set of English double harness for the above, almost new. Rs. 150.
Apply to Lieut.-Col. PRITCHARD, Poona.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay on 26th February, 1885, up to 11-30 a.m. for the supply of different description of SOAP as per schedule from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read out in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.
No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.
No earnest money in cash will be received.
Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.
In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Goverment.
J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissary Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 30th January, 1885.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, or of Estates which have come under his charge.
THOMAS LANFEAR TANNER, late Civil Engineer of Shadera, Lahore.
FOOLVAHOO, widow of Moorar Narron.
JOHN BELL LUKE, late Engineer Foreman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.
JOHN FERNANDES, late Manager, Type Department, B. E. S. Press, Byculla.
MICHAEL DANIEL TOUER, late a Guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.
CHARLES PASLEY ROBERTS, late of No. 4, Cloverdale Lawn, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, a retired Colonel in the Royal Artillery.
ADAM ROBERT GORDON, formerly Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency and late Government Pensioner.
WALTER WILLIAM DERRICK, late in the employ of the Indus Valley State Railway, Sukkur.
MAKU, woman, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
KRISHNAJEE NAGRAJ, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
PREMJEE DHURRUMSEY, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant and partner in the firm of Messrs. McCulloch and Co., Bombay.
JETHABHAI JAVERCHUND, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
NARAYEN GUNPUT, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
MANECKBAI, widow of Framjee Jeevajee Dhondy.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and to hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT CARNAC, Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay 11th February, 1885.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

(Incorporated under Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE—DELHI

J. PENGELLY PHILLIPS, MANAGER.

BRANCH—AJMERE.

P. J. LANCASTER, AGENT.

BANKERS
IN LONDON, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened and interest allowed monthly at the rate of two per cent. per annum on balances of Rs. 250 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed as follows, on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal—
of 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum.
9 „ „ 5 „ „
6 „ „ 4 „ „

LOANS granted and Bills discounted on approved security.

Bills of Exchange on London, And Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay, etc., negotiated.

SECURITIES purchased, sold, and received in saf custody: and general Banking business undertaken.

P. J. LANCASTER, Agent.
Ajmere, Feb. 13, 1885.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.
Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.
TERMS.
Rs. 5 perday, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENEAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather Englsh
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate
We have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDogal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. ,etc
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.
Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.'s SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES.

WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE, MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.
"Fine Highland Malt," Rs. 24
"Superior Old Blend," Rs. 27
"Blair Athol," 10 years old, Rs. 34 per dozen.
Irish "Well-matured," Rs. 24.
„ Finest Old, „ 27.
"CONNAUGHT," 10 YEARS OLD.
Rs. 34 per dozen.
Less 12½ per cent., 2 As. in the rupee, for Cash with Order.
"Caledonia Blend," Rs. 18 per dozen, net Cash.
A. Ferguson and Co.'s "Breadalbane," Rs. 20 per dozen, net Cash.
Detailed Price List of COGNACS, CLARETS, SHERRIES, HOCKS, and CHAMPAGNES, &c., on application.
MILITARY-SQUARE, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	18 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc, Superior	9 8	5 0
St. Julien	10 0	5 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
Chateau La Rose	21 0	13 0
Chateau Margaux	30 0	16 0
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Bier	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	...
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	...
Do. No. 2	23 0	...
Hennessy's *	36 0	...
Do. **	33 0	...
Do.	30 0	...
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22 0	...
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	...
Do. do. (Special Reserve)	24 0	...
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	..
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	..
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	..
Breadalbane, Highland	22 0	..
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Benedictine ......Per bottle	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow „	5 0	...
Do. Green „	6 0	..
Creme de Noyeau „	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara „	3 0	1 12
Curacao	...	1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ...Per doz.	22 0	...
Vermouth „	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) „	15 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietor Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigater of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Mar 1 near Jumma Musjid,

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE, Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

ST. MARGARET'S HALL, BOURNEMOUTH, England.—Misses EDMUNDS receive Gentlemen's daughters for complete Education. First class professors and resident foreign governesses. Full success in the Local Examinations. References kindly permitted to the Right Hon. H. FAWCETT, Postmaster General, JOHN ELPHINSTONE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, and Dr. GEO. SINCLAIR, Kolhapur.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179. BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Agents, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 o'clock p. m. (Gun-fire) on SATURDAY, the 28th February, 1885, for the purchase of the right of removing sand from:—
Butcher's Island,
Western Side of Karanja,
Talooka Allibaug,
within the limits of the Port of Bombay from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886.
HENRY MORLAND, Captain I. M., Port Officer.
Bombay Port Office, 20th January, 1885.

CRYSTOLEUM DEPOT.

LESSONS, as under, are given daily at the Studio, Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel, by a Lady Artist, Silver Medalist, London Exhibition, 1884; and to whom also a Special Honorary Diploma was awarded and has now been received.
CRYSTOLEUM PAINTING,—Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
METALLICON LUSTRE PAINTING,—Tuesday, Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m.
KARTALINE and CANVASINE PAINTING.—Tuesday, Thursday, 10 to 12 a.m.
The usual hours for Crystoleum are 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 on the days named, but in order to meet the cases of those whose occupations prevent their attending at the times stated, a class will be held from 7 to 9 a.m., and on Saturdays from 2 to 4 p.m.
The above Arts are most easily acquired and are guaranteed to be of such extremely easy nature, that those totally unacquainted with Art are enabled WITHOUT DIFFICULTY, or the slightest possibility of failure, to produce, artistic and exquisitely beautiful results. Success guaranteed to all painstaking pupils!!
Photographic Portraits, Views, Groups, &c., artistically painted in Oils by the Crystoleum Process or in permanent Water Colours, at most moderate rates.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs.				350
Do.	40	do.	... „	750
Do. for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		„	1,200
Do.	8 do.	500	do. ... „	1,200
Do.	20 do.	500	do. ... „	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system
F. FISCHER, Agent and General Manager.
1, Meadow-stret.

BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 1st March, 1885, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN to the time given below:—

MAIN LINE.

	Mail	Mixed.
	A.M.	A.M.
Departure from Bhownagar	7-20	10-45.
		P.M.
Departure Dhola	9- 8	1-13
	P.M.	
Arrival Wadhwan Junction	12-50	6- 4.
	Mail	Mixed.
	P.M.	A.M.
Departure from Wadhwan Junction	2- 0	7-10.
		P.M.
Departure Dhola	5-52	12-12.
Arrival Bhownagar	7-30	2-27.

BRANCH LINE.

Departure Dhoraji	10-52 A.M.
Arrival Dhola	4-53 P.M.
Departure Dhola	1-35 „
Arrival Dhoraji	7-35 „

The charge for 3rd class passengers by the mail trains between Bhownagar and Wadhwan junction will be 3 pies per mile.
The mail trains will not stop at the following stations:—
Vartej. Ningala.
Sanoshra. Kundli.
Ujalvav.
CHAS. CARROLL, Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14 February, 1885.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1885.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
First Quarter ....Feb. 22nd, 3h. 22·3m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 21	Bombay Races, 3rd day. Fort Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Volunteer Parade.	6 26	6 1	2 58m 3 45a	9 7m 9 18a
Sun. 22	1st Sunday in Lent. Arrival of the Commander-in-Chief by Railway.	6 26	6 2	3 39m 4 56a	10 3m 10 42a
Mon. 23	....	6 25	6 2	4 36m 6 21a	11 25m —
Tu. 24	English mail expected per s. s. Gwalior*	6 24	6 2	6 0m 7 58a	0 28m 0 50a
Wed. 25	Town Council, 3 p.m. Byculla Club Ball. Bombay United S. & W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.	6 24	6 3	7 36m 9 0a	2 2m 2 6a
Thr. 26	Mill Owner's Association, Meeting, 4p.m.	6 23	6 3	8 58m 9 55a	3 6m 3 3a
Fri. 27	Gymkhana Athletic Sports. Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, 5-30 p.m. Departure of English mail per s.s. Tasmania, 5 p.m.	6 22	6 4	9 56m 10 40a	3 56m 3 55a

* Left Aden at 7 a.m. on Wednesday, 18th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

1ST SUNDAY IN LENT, FEBRUARY 22.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 108, 323, 311 (Part 2) and 107.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 92 and 91. Magnificat, and Nunc Dimittis.—Stainer. Anthem.—"My God, why hast Thou forsaken me."
Thursday, February 25.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
The offertories will be devoted to the Poor Fund.
Tuesday, February 24.
St. Matthias—Apostle and Martyr.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion. Hymns 94 & 109.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 92, 249 & 259.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 85, 112 and 311 (part 2.)
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 84, 91, and 252.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.
Tuesday, Feb. 24.—(Festival of St. Matthias.)
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion. (B. C. U. Commemoration.)

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 92, 253, and 277.
Wednesday, February 25.
8 p.m.—Prayers and Sermon. Sermon by Rev. A. G Lewis. Hymns 94, 105 and 251.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) with Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
12 noon and 6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICOLAS, PRINCE'S DOCK.
10-30 a.m.—Morning Service and Sermon.
11 a.m.—Divine Service in the Hulk Semiramis.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon The Launch goes round as usual.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the s. s. Nubia in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HARBOUR SERVICE.
SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the ship Loanda at eleven o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 92 and 91.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 19th:—Goalpara (s), from Madras. Yesterday:—Inflexible (s), from Newport; Othello (s), Hull; Assyria (s), Bussorah; Tasmania (s), Shanghai; and Clan Sinclair (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 19th:—I. G. S. Patrick Stewart, for Paumben. Yesterday:—Commilla (s), for Kurrachee; Assam (s), Trieste, &c.; and Mecca (s), Calcutta, &c.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 5·45 o'clock:—
March ....Juanita............Arr. M. Curry.
Overture ....The Barber of Seville..Rossini.
Cavatina ....I'll Follow thee.........Farmer.
Valse.............Tara.....................M. Curry.
Operatic Selection..Princess Ida.........A. Sullivan.
Valse ....Toujours ou Jamais ..Waldteufel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Culna, Goa, and Clan Sinclair entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar per extra s. s. Malacca will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 4 p.m.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending the 14th inst. 1885, was 91,723 maunds, and in money Rs. 21,269.

GAMBLERS.—Wittoo Sumbhoo and seven others were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with gaming in a common gaming-house at Soortee Mohla. The party admitted the truth of the complaint. The first prisoner and another were fined Rs. 7 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

BILLIARDS.—The deciding tie for the Silver Cup tournament at the Waverley Billiards Room takes place to-night, when Messrs. Bridger and Hunter contest 300 up. Rumour has it that this will be an interesting struggle, and doubtless lovers of the game will witness it with interest as two of the best players in India meet each other.

LECTURE.—A lecture will be delivered at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to-day at 5-30 p. m. on behalf of the Society for Promoting Faith in the Zoroastrian Religion and Ceremonies, by Mr. Muncherjee Cawasjee Munsookh, editor of the *Satya Mitra*, on "The Condition of the Parsees, past and present." The lecture is open to the public.

A PICKPOCKET.—Issac Abba, *alias* Ismail Abba, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse from the pocket of Ragoo Acharya, a goldsmith, while standing in a crowd at the race course at Mahaluxmee Flats, on Thursday. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and also admitted several previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A BALCONY.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Joaquim Luis Demello, aged 40 years. Deceased was servant to a baker in Duncan-road. While painting the railings of the verandah on the first storey of his master's house he was precipitated to the roadway by one of the railings breaking. His skull was fractured, and he died soon after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ROBBING A CHILD.—Balloo Bapoo, *alias* Balaram Bapoojee, an old thief, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silver anklet from a child. The child was in its father's arms in the compound of Aga Khan's bungalow, looking at the animals; and the prisoner was arrested while in the act of removing the ornament. This was the tenth time he had come under the notice of the police. He was sent to jail for two years.

PARSEE SOCIAL PLAYS.—The season of the Parsee Theatrical Company—a season memorable for drawing thousands of native families to see their social vices and virtues depicted on the stage—terminates on the 28th instant, and as a fitting *finale* the company will perform at the Gaiety to-night, the last but two of their tenure of the theatre, selections from the most popular acts of their three well-known play. Their efforts should secure them a full house.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY.—This company, which consists of some old favourites of the native theatre-going world, and which under its present management makes laudable efforts to raise the native stage to a higher level than it has hitherto reached, will repeat to-night their play of "The Model Wife with a Wicked Husband," at the Esplanade Theatre, opposite the Crawford Markets. It is a Parsee social play in the true sense of the

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term, satirizing, as it does, with remarkable cleverness, some follies and absurdities peculiar to this community. The popularity of the piece appears to be as great as that of its predecessor, "Black Sheep."

THEFTS ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. Robert Lang, the chief engineer of the s.s. Sirdhana, lying in the Prince's Dock, has reported to the police the theft from his cabin, on Thursday, of a german-silver watch and a gold chain (rope pattern), valued at Rs. 150.—Assow, a Chinaman carpenter of the P. and O. steamship Verona, has also reported the theft of 33 dollars, Rs. 55, and 3 sovereigns. The money was stolen on Thursday from his cabin, where it was stowed away in several hiding-places; and as the thief seems to have been pretty active, he may regret to learn that he overlooked seven rupees and a watch which were also among the complainant's valuables.

A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr Ryan, Bagchund Purshotum, a notorious thief, was charged with cheating a cloth merchant named Chutterbooj Valjee. The accused, who is now undergoing a term of two years' imprisonment for swindling a silk merchant out of Rs.1,200, was brought from jail. The facts of this case are similar to that in which he cheated the silk merchant. He persuaded the merchant to deliver to him goods of the value of Rs. 165 and requested that the goods be allowed to be taken to his house, where he would pay the money. That day he paid some money, and promised to pay the balance next day, but absconded. He was sentenced to a further term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED THEFT BY A HAKEEM.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the case against Ramchand Bawa, a native hakeem, a Hindoo woman named Manki, *alias* Nathi, and a man named Bachur was resumed. The first accused stood charged with administering a stupefying drug to Samibai, a woman, and stealing her gold bangles, valued at Rs. 425; the second and third accused with aiding and abetting in the offences. Mr. Turner, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Atmaram Arjoon appeared to defend the first accused, and Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee Mussani for the others. The evidence for the prosecution was of so conflicting a nature that his worship dismissed the case, and the defendants were discharged.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY distributed the prizes at the Elphinstone High School yesterday, the ceremony being specially interesting from the fact that it was the first of the kind in the fine building which is now occupied by the school. There was a large gathering, including many English and native ladies. Sir James Fergusson was supported by the Hon. J. B. Peile, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Professor Wordsworth, the Ven. Archdeacon Sharpin, Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, and many others.

Mr. Modak, the principal of the school, having read an interesting and detailed report, the following programme of selections was carried out very successfully:—Sanskrit.—Kadambari: Advice of a minister to his prince, before his coronation. Vithal G. Nadkarni (Std. VII.) Persian.—Hafiz: Ode No. 435. Ahmed S. Jumani (Std. V.) English.—Longfellow's Psalm of Life. Mahadeo V. Bhagvat (Std. IV. Scott: Lady of the Lake. "The Combat" (St. XIII XIV.) Roostam F. Bharucha (Std. VI.) Byron: Ancient Greece. Vishnu V. Modak (Std. V.) Shakespeare: Wolsey on the Vicissitudes of Life. Dadabhai H. Vakil (Std VII.)

His Excellency having distributed the prizes, spoke as follow:—Mr. Peile, and with pleasure I say ladies and gentlemen—for indeed it is interesting and typical of Bombay that we see at this remarkable gathering so many representative ladies and gentlemen, both European and native—I think that we have to congratulate ourselves on the remarkable report which has just been presented being read fully and clearly, and not only taken as read, as is the custom to save our time at many similar meetings. This report makes one think it marks an extraordinary era and extraordinary success in a splendid institution. It is perhaps wise on the part of the principal that he has only called us together after a considerable interval since we were last assembled in this place to inaugurate the completion of the building, because as the result of his valuable labours, so convincing, he may indeed with pride point at this school as the leading school of the Presidency. His own record is one of continued valuable service, remarkable throughout; and now being at the head of the Elphinstone High School he is in a position in which he is calculated to exercise a wide and beneficial influence over his fellow-countrymen (Cheers.) Some figures which have been read to you indeed deserve repetition. A public school of the highest character, numbering more than one thousand students and having subsidiary to it five other schools including 1,500 pupils, form a body certainly far exceeding any of the greatest public schools in England, including higher and lower divisions, and one which, I think, would be hard to parallel in any country in the world. And when we consider with regard to this upper school that the chief feature of the institution is the following out in its curriculum classical languages and the sciences to so high a standard, I think it is an institution of which even Bombay may be proud. (Cheers.) The University record of the school is a proof of the excellence of its teaching; and, ladies and gentlemen, I will say with confidence that the manner in which the young gentlemen who have recited to us just now have performed their task would have been creditable to the head boys of a great English public school as regards the English pieces; while if we remember that all the languages that were recited are foreign languages to the young gentlemen who appeared, I think that the style and manner of their delivery was most creditable to the school. (Cheers.) Side by side here sit the representatives of various classes and races and religions. That is no new feature in Bombay, but still I think we may expect with confidence that the companionship formed here will be carried through life to perpetuate those liberal principles, that enlightened toleration which is so great a characteristic of Western India. (Renewed cheers.) In our learned professions, in our public service, we do not look upon the caste of the man, but upon his fitness for the duties to which he is called, and we learn to respect each other's differences and to emulate each other's attainments. I need hardly stop to mention the trifling defects in this magnificent building, one of the great features of Bombay. I am glad that one great defect was remedied in so simple a manner, and I think we may perhaps manage to do something also to improve the remaining defects, for it would be sad if a building so superb as this had in itself any hindrances to the good teaching of the pupils. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I notice and I am not afraid to touch upon some remarkable statements which were made in the fifth paragraph of the address of the principal. I rejoice to know that in this great public school, where human learning is so much pursued, those high principles are not neglected without which human learning will fail to elevate the man or to teach him his duties as a citizen. I indeed for myself regretted that the Education Commission did not see their way to adopt in any degree the proposal made by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay to introduce a text-book which should teach the high principles of morality to our youth without touching upon dogmatic religion or controversial subjects, because I believe that we have so much in common that it would not be difficult to find common ground in which all might unite in teaching our youth to act through life on the highest principles, and I rejoice to know our principal does see his way to inculcate such principles in his pupils, and I am sure that on that account he will not obtain the less confidence from the parents of those entrusted to his care. For it would be a miserable thing if our Western teaching diminished the reliance of the people of this country on the heavenly guidance or their aspiration for higher life. Ladies and gentlemen, the thought has often occurred to myself, as it has to others, what will become of the religion of the youths whom we are training to higher learning, implanting in them the knowledge of political economy and science of various kinds, so as to stimulate their aspirations for their future lives? I agree most deeply with the principles which are laid down by one of my most distinguished predecessors, the great Mountstuart Elphinstone, that whatever be the result, it is our duty and our privilege to convey to the subjects of the sovereign of England in this country, one of her proudest boasts, all that we can communicate of useful learning. (Cheers). The result is in the hands of a higher power; but I can never believe that any community can be more dangerous because it be well-educated. I do not think that history gives an instance of a people that were more liable to disturbance because they were well instructed, and I believe that the more we teach the people of this country all that we can convey to them, either of their own literature or our own, the more will they be attached to the principles of good government, and be ready to assist the Government in making this great country all that Providence intended it to be. And therefore I heartily wish success to this as to all the other instruments of learning which it has been our privilege to establish. I hope that we shall go on working hand in hand with the native community who are so ready to join us, with the people of the country who are so earnest to take advantage of the educational opportunities given them, to raise education still more highly, to spread it still more widely, till India becomes one of the most instructed communities of the world. If we gain nothing else by it, we shall at all events be able to make a greater and a more intelligent use of the materials which Providence has entrusted to us, because as waste follows upon ignorance so greater development will follow upon instruction. I am glad that this great occasion has occurred so shortly before my departure, because I shall ever remember, and remember with pride, that I have been able to give ever so little encouragement to an institution so pregnant with hope, so calculated to exercise a wide and beneficial influence over all the people of this country. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. J. B. Peile said.—Mr. Principal,—You have asked me to convey to His Excellency the Governor your thanks for the honour he has done the school by presiding at this commemoration, and I must add, on my own part, for the most eloquent address which he has just made to us. I have much satisfaction in doing this, because at the date of the last similar ceremony in 1881 I was absent on duty in Scind, and this, therefore, is the first public meeting in which I have taken part in this fine building, where now the greatest public school of this Presidency, and I believe I may say the greatest public school in India, has found a habitation worthy of its high repute. (Cheers.) You truly said, Mr. Principal, that this school and school building have for many a year been to me an object of interest, both personal and official. You have quoted words of mine spoken in 1872 which carry back my thoughts to the day when the foundation stone of this building was laid in the presence of the Governor of Bombay of that time, not on the spot on which we are now standing, but within the lines of the Marine Battalion, from which warlike neighbourhood it was subsequently transferred to this more suitable site. It was my good fortune, by an appeal addressed to the public just before the arrival of the first of the sons of our venerated Queen-Empress to visit India, to attract the attention of Sir Albert Sassoon to the pressing need of this great school for adequate accommodation for its teeming classes; and any one who compares this spacious and handsome building with the old school-house in the Esplanade Cross-road will understand what was done for the Elphinstone High School by the donation of Sir Albert Sassoon in honour of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh and munificently supplemented by the Government. In 1872, when I was Director of Public Instruction, the provincial revenues were so heavily charged that very little new money could be given from them to education. I congratulate your Excellency on the fact that between the date of the first commemoration in 1881, which was soon after the commencement here of your term of office, and this ceremony to-day, which is so near to its close, a succession of prosperous years and the improvement of the revenue have enabled your Government to make large additions to the State grant for education. Now, schools of secondary education like this do not as a fact make large demands on the State for additional funds. We have just heard that nearly three-quarters of the total cost of the school is supplied by the voluntary subscriptions of those who use it, in the shape of fees. The net Government grant is little more than one-fifth of the total cost of the school. By therefore making some well-earned concessions to the private aided schools the Government has happily been able to apply the greater part of the available funds to the enlargement of the true basis of all national education, namely, the primary schools for the people. I believe that in the reminiscences of the past five years no recollection will be more gratifying to your Excellency than this, that your Government has been able to lay the foundation and to appropriate the State funds for a much more important extension therefore of public instruction than in the past twenty years. (Cheers). Ladies and gentlemen, I now propose a vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his kindness in taking the chair this evening. (Loud cheers.)

The Hon. Budroodin Tyabjee having seconded the resolution it was carried with acclamation.

His Excellency in reply said.—I feel very grateful for the kindness which dictated that hearty response to the proposal of my honourable colleague. I always feel very slow to accept for myself the praises which I cannot justly claim, and while I hold that opinion, in the interest I feel in the promotion of education and other good works under this Government, I never forget the great obligations under which I lie to others. In my hon. collegues who has just addressed you we have not only a watchful guardian of the public purse in his capacity of Finance and Revenue Member of Council, but we have also a warm and a discriminating Minister of Public Instruction. (Cheers.) No one is better fitted to direct such public funds as we can spare to their profitable expenditure for the benefit of education, and I know how glad my hon. colleague is when the state of the public finance allows him to propose an increased grant for education. I am sure that in this as in many other matters the Presidency and India will gain lasting good from his tenure of office and I can say truly that his conjunction with Government duing my period of administration has been of lasting advantage to those who have had the pleasure of being associated with him. (Renewed cheers.)

This terminated the proceedings, and His Excellency quitted the school amid the cheering of the boys. The fine frontage of the building was brilliantly illuminated as the assembly dispersed.

FIRE AT A SPINNING MILL.

YESTERDAY morning, at about six o'clock, a fire was discovered in the mixing room of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Spinning and Weaving Mill, situated in New Foras-road, Byculla. The fire had broken out in a quantity of loose cotton lying in the room. Fortunately, the occurrence had taken place at a time when ample assistance was near at hand. The work-people of the mill, some eight hundred in number, had assembled to begin their duties; and they set to work with a will. With the aid of a sufficient supply of water obtained from the mill tanks, the manual engine on the premises, and the steam fire-engine from Mazagon, succeeded in a short time in extinguishing the flames, though naturally a large amount of cotton in the room was either consumed, or hopelessly damaged by water. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 20,000.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, the Second Presidency Magistrate, proceeded to the J. J. Hospital yesterday afternoon, and took the deposition of Gooloo Jamal, now lying there in a precarious state, having, it is stated, been seriously assaulted by a Parsee actor of the new theatre at Grant-road.

The injured man deposed in the presence of the accused, Eduljee Dadabhoy, that he was a labourer, and lived in Peeroo Havildar-lane. On a Saturday, about nineteen or twenty days ago, he went at about eight o'clock in the evening to the door of the ticket office of the theatre in Grant-road for the purpose of purchasing a ticket. While he was standing there some one came from behind him and gave him a blow on the head with a stick. He could not say what kind of a stick it was. When he received the blow, he turned round and saw that it was Edoo who had struck him. Edoo had a stick in his hand, and was near him. He also said to the other Parsees, about five or six in number, who were there, "Beat him, beat him. I will pay the expenses." After this Edoo tripped him up, and the others beat him with sticks. The blows fell upon his head and parts of his body. He became unconscious from the beating. The next day he recovered consciousness and found himself in the hospital. Of the other Parsees who beat him he was able to identify only one. His name is Dhanjee. The man was not then present. He identified Dhanjee as having lost one of his upper teeth. He was employed in the same theatre. He saw him at the theatre two months ago. He was not able to identify the other Parsees who beat him. He was at the theatre about two months ago. He had taken a seat in the ground floor of the theatre. He paid two annas for admission that night. The price was usually four annas. While the performance was going on he clapped his hands, and other people did the same. Edoo came up to them and remonstrated against the clapping of hands. Edoo also asked him to leave the theatre. He refused to go, saying he had purchased a ticket; but after a scuffle he was put out with the assistance of Dhanjee and the other Parsees. Nothing more happened then, and he left the theatre. There had been no other quarrel between him and the two accused. As he was now unable to open his eyes, he could not say whether the man before him was Edoo; but a few days ago he was able to identify him as the man who had given him the blow on the head.

Being cross-examined by the accused the complainant said the performance was going on when he was turned out of the theatre two months ago.

The deponent at this stage said, "I am able to open my eyes." He was told by the magistrate to look at the man in custody, and having done so, said, "This is the man Edoo who assaulted me."

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—FEB. 20.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

AN ACTION FOR TROVER.

GOOMANEERAM OODEYRAM *vs.* VITHALDASS RAVICURN AND ANOTHER.

IN this case the plaintiff, a goldsmith, sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 800, being the value of gold ornaments and a cupboard left by him with them for safe custody, in February last during his absence from Bombay at his native country, Mathoora. Previous to his departure he obtained a receipt for the ornaments from the defendants' mehta by their order. On the plaintiff's return he demanded delivery of the property, but the defendants refused to give it up. In October last he filed an information against the defendants before Mr. Ryan, the Third Presidency Magistrate, charging them with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation. The magistrate ordered Superintendent Brewin to inquire into the matter. The police officer reported that the defendants claimed the jewellery as their own property, alleging that it had been only lent by them to the plaintiff for approval. The magistrate therefore declined to entertain the complaint, and referred the plaintiff to a civil court.

Some evidence was taken to-day and his honour then adjourned the case. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Manker for the defendants.

AN ATTACHMENT BEFORE JUDGMENT.

SEWJEE GOCUL *vs.* ESSOO RUGOOJEE.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for an attachment before judgment, under section 648 of the Code against the moveable property of the defendant, on the ground that he had absconded from Bombay in order to defraud his creditors. Mr. Nusserwanjee said the suit was brought to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 585, being the amount of a registered promissory note executed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff on the 7th May, 1883, in which the defendant had mortgaged a boat, the Luximee Pursad, with the plaintiff as security for payment. On the 18th inst. the defendant, hearing that the plaintiff had filed a suit against him for the money, absconded to Rutnagherry with his boat. His honour ordered the attachment to issue.

THE SUIT AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

THE suit in which Jugmohundas Munguldas, the youngest son of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., claims a partition of the ancestral property alleged to be in the hands of his father, was further proceeded with yesterday before Mr. Justice Scott, at the High Court.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, represented Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy.

Dayal Jewraj, was further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity with regard to the instances of partition given by the witness in his examination-in-chief. He had been in Bombay twelve or thirteen days. Kubair Vakeel, the plaintiff's agent, brought him down as far as Ahmedabad, whence he came to Bombay. Kubair came down with a batch of about seventeen witnesses, while there were about as many others now in Bombay. They were all staying in the plaintiff's bungalow. They did not refresh one another's memories as to the instances that were to be given. They did not talk together about the evidence they were going to give; but they did discuss with one another as to what the custom of the caste was, and recalled instances. Witness said he was a Kattywar man. He did not know how to sustain long conversations. Kattywar men did not speak much.

The witness was then re-examined by Mr. Jardine.

Dewraj Kalidass, examined by Mr. Latham, said he was a Kapole Bania living at Mowa. He was a State contractor. According to the custom of his caste, and as far as he knew of all the Gujerat Bania castes, the son had a right to claim his share of ancestral property, whether the father liked to part with it or not. Witness had himself made a partition. He had a partner named Trimbuk Makan, who had two sons. One of the sons separated on account of disagreements between his wife and his mother. The father refused to give the son his share, but he was at length prevailed upon to do so. At the request of Trimbak, the witness himself had made a division in this case. The partition was made about three years ago at Mowa. There was another instance of partition at Mowa, in which one Hurkha Geega, a Kapole, gave a share to his eldest son by his first wife, about two years ago. The father was induced by some of his relatives to make a partition. Witness said he knew of many other cases of partition, and gave a number of instances.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Witness was not disqualified for service in the Durbar. He was never tried and convicted in the court at Bhownuggur or at Mowa. He had not heard that it was it declared in an issue of the Bhownuggur *Gazette* that he was disqualided for service in the Durbar. He was the only son of his father, and was living jointly with him. As contractor he made from five to six hundred rupees a year. Harkha Geega was once employed as a servant of Mr. Gowrishankar, late Dewan of Bhownuggur. Witness did not known if Hurkha's father was a cook, nor if Hurkha made all his money in the service of the Dewan, and all his property was self-acquired. He came down to Bombay with Kubair Vakeel. He had not entered into an agreement to obtain compensation for his trouble in coming down to Bombay. He did not expect to get anything if the plaintiff won the case.

In his re-examination by Mr. Latham, the witness denied that there was any foundation for the suggestion that criminal proceedings had ever been taken against him.

The court here adjourned.

APPEAL COURT.—FEBRUARY 20.

(Before the Chief Justice, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, and Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE CLAIM AGAINST THE THAKORE OF PALITANA'S AGENT.

SHRI SAMATSINGHJEE SOOSANGJEE *vs.* JOOSUB HAJEE AHMED.

THIS was an appeal by the defendant from the decision of Mr. Justice Scott, who held that the defendant was liable to pay the sum of Rs. 2,00,000, with interest and costs, as claimed by the plaintiff.

Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the defendant and appellant; and the Hon. Budroodeen Tyebjee and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Dhurumsey, for the plaintiff and respondent.

The plaintiff, who is the second son of the Thakore of Palitana, claimed the sum of two lakhs from the defendant under the following circumstances. He stated that his father being desirous of securing to his second son some independent means, established in 1872, when the boy was seven years old, a special fund in his favour. A custodian of the money was appointed, who also had charge of a book, which was opened in the son's name, and in which the incomings and outgoings were entered. In the year 1878 the Thakore agreed to deposit with the defendant the sum of four lakhs, which the plaintiff alleged was to be taken from his fund. The whole sum of four lakhs was not paid to the defendant, but only two lakhs were given. The plaintiff came of age in 1883, and at once demanded the money from the defendant, on the ground that the money belonged to him, and that the Thakore could not dispose of it beyond the period of his son's minority. The defendant said that the money belonged to the Thakore, and was deposited by him to guarantee the defendant against any loss which might accrue to him as the defendant's agent. The defendant said further that according to the Thakore's instructions, the moneys were invested in mill shares, and that by the fall in value of the shares, and by litigation, the sum had been very much diminished. He also raised a counter-claim for arrears of salary, amounting to Rs. 1,71,000, and claimed as a set-off Rs. 7,600, the amount of arrears of his commission as agent.

Mr. Justice Scott, who had heard the case, held that the defendant's statement that the money belonged to the Thakore, and not to the plaintiff, was false. The defendant produced in corroboration of this story an extract from his private books, but these private books were not mentioned in his affidavit of documents, and inspection of them was only obtained by taking out a summons for contempt of court on account of their non-production. His public trade books did not bear out these private books. They proved that the defendant had traded largely in shares, but there was nothing to show that any particular shares were specially bought for the Thakore. His lordship thought the sum given in the present case must be treated as a loan of money which must be repaid in the usual way. The defendant was bound to pay the money with regularity and deal with it with prudence. But he had performed neither of these duties. He knew that the contract was made by a guardian dealing with the money of a minor, and even if he had paid the interest regularly the bargain was of a character such as the minor could repudiate on attaining majority as not beneficial to him. His lordship thought, therefore, the defendant had forfeited his right to claim the money. The court did not think the amount claimed by the defendant as a set-off for salary and for commission was established. No salary was agreed to be paid; nor was the claim for commission supported by any reliable evidence. His lordship passed a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of two lakhs, with interest and costs.

The arguments of counsel occupied the day.

BENGAL.

THE BURNING OF THE MERMAID.—A Marine Court of Inquiry assembled and recorded evidence regarding the burning of the floating light-ship Mermaid. No clue was given as to the cause of the fire, which first broke out in the gun-room. The Court adjourned for a week.—*Pioneer*.

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 7th to the 13th instant, 1 European, 5 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 279 Hindus, and 37 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 330 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 354. The deaths are thus classified: 1 from small-pox, 78 from fever, 56 from dysentery, 23 from diarrhœa, 19 from cholera and 153 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 43·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 46·1 per 1,000 per annum.—*Mail*.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, February 19.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·878
Temperature of the Air	73·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·5
Dew Point	61·2
Relative humidity of Air	·662
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	63·8
General Direction of Wind*	N, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	214

From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold. wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

VILLAGE PATELS AS MEMBERS OF LOCAL BOARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the Government Resolution published the other day with reference to certain remarks by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha on the nomination of patels to Local Boards, I think much is ignored that has great force in it. At the same time, it may go without saying that the more patels we have serving the country in the character of representatives the better, provided—which is important—"that they are as competent as any other class to be members of Local Boards." But a definition of competency is here badly wanted. They are certainly quite as intelligent as any other class, but is there nothing that interferes with their competency in other respects? What is it has made Government adopt a negative and place in the mouths of the Sabha the words—"and it is not denied that they are as competent as any other class," when it was open to it, if it chose, in defending its position, to make a positive statement that the patels as a body were quite as competent as any other class? Says the Resolution,—"It is indisputable that they are the ancestral leaders of the village communities, and it is not denied that they are as competent as any other class to be members of Local Boards." But then it is denied; for the Sabha seemed plainly to have called in question their competency in reference to the fact that patels are only servants of Government. Stipendiaries are not competent. Their salary interferes with their competency. In what other respects, then, is it that in the mind of Government the competency of non-salaried patels has not been denied? And if in that particular respect, whatever it is, it has not been denied, is that sufficient reason for Government, or for anybody, to take it for granted that they are competent? It is perfectly plain it may be deniable, and yet not have been denied. Nothing like setting up a dummy for the purpose of skilfully knocking it down! Then the Sabha goes on to point out that "they do not occupy the same honoured position, and do not enjoy the same influence, which they once did." In this Government concurs in these sigular and extraordinary terms:—"This is true, and the reason is that the village community no longer depends on its headman to stand between it and the oppression of Government." This is meant for a deadly lounge at the Peshwa's Government in particular and native rule in general; and in order to gratify its thirst for mild vengeance against the Sabha for presuming to be critical, it has assigned a reason which no one really acquainted with the country could for a moment admit to be true. It is a great deal too far-fetched for anybody to be able to believe it. Moreover, was the patel, in any form or shape, ever able to mitigate the oppressions of Government? If he was not himself the greatest victim, is it not a fact he was often an accomplice? And if there did exist one type of oppression in those days, is there anybody who will say it was not of an altogether milder form than the legalized despotism that pervades the whole atmosphere of rural life and has been gnawing its vitals out in these? If we had Pindaries in those days, have we not swarms of civil court myrmidons, and the whole tribe of greedy litigants and hangers-on, in these? If we had no laws at all worth mentioning in those days, have we not laws now compared with which the absence of all laws was a positive gain and a blessed deliverance? Which is best—to have no laws but custom, or to have laws based on no custom, and therefore bad laws? Which is worst—a native Government understanded of the people, or a Government of covenanted officials understood by nobody? The reason why the patels have been degraded is "that the village community no longer depends on its headman to stand between it and the oppressions of Government." Quite so. The policy that has been blindly pursued has consistently undermined them and deprived them of the power and influence they once wielded. Numbers of them have not now an acre of land to their honoured names. How could they have? There being no such thing as an administration or representation of landed interests in general, what could be expected but neglect and ruin of all connected with it? The land and the peasantry have existed solely for purposes of revenue. They have existed for the State, and not the State for them, in which phrase there lies a world of meaning and of possibilities. The rents are annually exacted, but the services and duties due to land for the rents received have been lamentably neglected, or more truly, have never been acknowledged at all. The patels have been undergoing slow and sure degradation for the same reason that the peasantry are undergoing a like fate. It is the fault of everybody, of course, but of those whose real fault it is. It is often the Settlement Department, sometimes the Forest Department, we have heard even of the oppression of the police, and now it appears it is due to the fact that Native Governments used to be oppressive and are no longer able to be so now! To what will it be next ascribed? Will it ever be traced with manly and outspoken candour to the cause which alone has brought it about? Oh no; men are not such fools as to stand out and say, "Yes we are the culprits"—they prefer making everybody else culprits except themselves. But truth will out in the long run. That is a provision of nature for which men ought to be thankful. And when it is out and admitted and acknowledged, it is possible our faction of covenanted officials who have been ruling the roost with such a single aim to the country's good will look rather foolish, and rather more so for having cast about and fished for reasons from the depths of their consciousness, or it may be unconsciousness!

RAMJI BIN ROWJI.

DEATH OF SIR HERBERT STEWART.

WE regret to hear, through Reuter's Agency, of the death of Sir Herbert Stewart at Gakdul, whither he had been removed from Gubat. The *World*, under the heading of "Our Youngest General," gives a eulogistic sketch of the career of Sir Herbert Stewart, who, the writer says, had fully justified advancement which some a little time back might have been disposed to consider premature. There were those among the more antiquated and ultra-conservative who resented his selection for the cavalry command under Graham, an appointment which meant the supersession of other excellent cavalry officers already on the spot. But Stewart's consummate skill in handling his men, his dexterity, his rapid insight, his extraordinary enterprise and "go," soon won him respect and admiration from all under his command at El Teb and Tamai. That he should accompany Wolseley upon the Nile Expedition was accepted as a matter of course and without a dissentient voice. Stewart's military reputation was established beyond dispute, and this general ungrudging acknowledgment of his talent for war must be taken as reflecting considerable credit upon the man who first recognised it. For some time past Lord Wolseley has been Stewart's staunch supporter and friend. There was a period in the young soldier's career when fortune frowned, and all chances of gaining future distinction seemed to be fading away. Stewart had been with the ill-fated Colley on Majuba Hill as his Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, and he was to some extent involved in the misfortunes of that disastrous day. Returning to England, so to speak, under a cloud, as one of the survivors of an inglorious defeat, he might have lapsed at once into the obscurity of regimental routine, when Lord Wolseley stood by him, and secured him another staff appointment. Stewart was well known to this appreciative chief, not the least useful of whose qualities is that of shrewd discernment of the character and abilities of others. Wolseley's acquaintance with Stewart dated from the earliest days; he had probably heard of the promising youth who, coming straight from Winchester with a splendid reputation as a forward foot-ball-player and a prompt unflinching wicket-keeper, had entered an infantry regiment, to become its adjutant—and an excellent adjutant, too—within two or three years. He knew of his exchange into the cavalry—of his entering the Staff College, and passing through its curriculum with credit and advantage to himself. Stewart came under Wolseley's personal observation in the Zulu War, when he was constantly employed—first as brigade-major of cavalry, and then as chief of the staff to Baker Russell in the storming of Sekukuni's stronghold. It was this last-named appointment, no doubt, which brought him more especially to the notice of the General commanding; for the fact that Lord Wolseley places much confidence in Sir Baker Russell's judgment is based on something more than mere rumour and the chief would gladly advance any one whom the lieutenant strongly recommended. So Stewart came to be Wolseley's military secretary and chief of the staff when winding up the Zulu campaign and gained that good opinion which has since been so steadily maintained. One of the earliest appointments made on the organisation of the army for the first Egyptian War was that of Stewart as staff officer to Sir Drury Lowe, who was to command the cavalry division, and Stewart was one of Wolseley's most active and trusted counsellors in making the preparations for the expedition. To this unvarying but not undeserved support no less than to his own admirable performances Stewart owes his rapid advancement. An ensign of 1863, he was a lieutenant-colonel in 1881; and now, after twenty years' service all told, and when barely forty-two, he is a brigadier-general with the certainty of promotion to the substantive rank if he returns from Egypt alive.

"Atlas" also devotes a couple of paragraphs to the gallant commander of the camelry column, of whom he says, as a common fact, that he began his career in the infantry. Sir Herbert Stewart's first commission was that of ensign in the 37th Foot, of which regiment he became adjutant after two or three years' service. He exchanged as captain into the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and has remained in it ever since, being at this moment borne on its lists as a major. But he has not done much regimental duty for many years. He is not the first of our modern officers who have distinguished themselves as cavalry commanders without having been exclusively trained in that arm. Unlucky Valentine Baker began life in the Ceylon Rifles, a foot corps; and Sir Redvers Buller, who gained such a name as a dashing leader of light horse, only served regimentally in the 60th or King's Royal Rifles. There are many who class the true cavalry leader with the poet of the Roman apothegm: they think he is born, not made.

Sir Herbert Stewart, "Atlas" says, is said to be as good a man of business as he is a gallant soldier. A few years back, when ordered off on one of the many campaigns he has taken part in, he found it necessary to dispose of his London house—in Hans Place, I think. He did this to such advantage that he realised a considerable profit. The capital thus acquired he employed with shrewd judgment in the purchase of other house property, his operations gradually increasing, till he became a landlord on rather a large scale. The management of all this property he kept in his own hands; and the story goes that after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in which he had been actively engaged as Assistant-Adjutant-General of the cavalry division, Sir Herbert, at the first moment of his leisure, dismounted to give a brief attention to his private affairs. An agent or employé had followed him out from England with a large bundle of leases and other legal documents, which Colonel Stewart proceeded to sign in a business-like fashion, using a drum-head as a table.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE AND THE SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

THE following article, contributed by Sir Richard Temple to the *Pall Mall Gazette* nearly twelve months ago, is of special interest at the present the construction of a railway from Suakim to Berber moment when is about to be undertaken:—

IT is manifestly interesting at the present time to establish, if possible, military and political communication between the Red Sea coast at Suakim and the Nile at or near Berber. The project of this proposed railway is by no means new. Since the days when the great engineers Hawkshaw and Fowler considered professionally the formation of a railway system in the Egyptian Soudan—otherwise called Upper Egypt—the idea of a railway between Suakim and Berber has been regarded as ancillary to that system. Subsequently, in 1882, before the Mahdi, or fanatical prophet, had raised the standard of revolt against the Egyptian Government, this particular railway was recommended by many as the best means of ensuring the political safety of the Soudan, and of developing the resources of that territory, which abounds in elements of wealth. The peculiar advantages of this project over any other railway project that has been or could be devised are in this wise. The great difficulty of managing the Egyptian Soudan from Lower Egypt, with its military base at Cairo, is the excessive distance, a thousand to twelve hundred miles, to Khartoum, the Soudanese capital, mostly without railway and with water communication only. But this difficulty is at once surmounted if the base be taken at Suakim. For then a short cut is made straight across from the Red Sea to the Nile. The distance across, as the crow flies, is a little over 200 miles, but with the windings of a way rugged in parts the marching is given at 270, even at 280, miles. For a railway with gradients it would be better to take 280 miles for our calculation to Berber. With such a railway, European troops at Suakim would be within a day's reach of the Nile at Berber. Then from Berber there is water communication to Khartoum, a distance under two hundred miles, over a part of which river steamers actually are plying. Thus the railway, if made, would give England the virtual mastery of Khartoum, and would exercise a decisive effect morally over all those parts of the Soudan which lie near the main or White Nile, the Blue Nile, which joins at Khartoum, and the Atbara which joins at Berber. The effect, too, would probably spread to the outer parts of the Soudan such as Kordofan and Darfur.

Let us next consider, how could the work be executed, and at what scale of cost? This depends primarily on the character of the country to be traversed. The line from Suakim to Berber has for ages been known as a much frequented caravan route. The Arab trader with his camel—the ship of the desert—is not at all deterred by the hardship and inhospitality of several parts of his line. But the route has been repeatedly traversed by travellers of our own nation and of other European nations. It has been also studied by engineers, but has not yet been surveyed. In general terms we may say that after crossing the low-lying but narrow littoral tract of the Red Sea the line enters the range of hills which runs parallel to the coast, and would have to cross them by a pass about two thousand feet above the sea. Though the engineers, by taking advantage of ravines, and the like might find a crossing at a lesser height, it is well to be prepared for an altitude such as that abovementioned. Then there are torrent beds and watercourse to help the engineer in securing his gradients. Some of these beds are dry—others fill only after rain—others again have springs and refreshing pools—till we arrive at Kokreb, nearly halfway, which has been described as a sort of small oasis with fair vegetation. Then for about one hundred miles there stretches a desert till the Nile valley is reached. This desert is flattish, with slight undulations only of sand, and has available wells at two, or at the most three, places. In this twentieth degree of latitude the climate is very hot in summer, warm in spring and autumn, pleasantly cool in winter. The atmosphere is generally arid, but there are falls of rain occasionally, which in the hills are rapid and copious, causing water to run like torrents in the mountainous rifts and chasms.

The habitations are scattered and the population sparse; but there would be people about the line enough to supply some of the ordinary local resources. A railway, then, is quite practicable over such a line as this. Besides the experience of America, we British people have recent and particular experience in parts of India. In 1879-80, a line was laid across the desert between the Indus Valley and the Bolan Pass. A continuation of the line into the mountains of Beloochistan and Southern Afghanistan was professionally planned, and actually begun. In one respect this continuation is now being undertaken, and is ready to be undertaken in other respects should necessity demand. Nor would the scantiness of water in the flat or desert part of the line deter British engineers. During the construction of the railway between the Indus and the Bolan, working parties of many thousand souls were safely maintained in the waterless tracts, fifteen, twenty, even thirty miles away from the nearest wells. As fast as the week advanced the rails were laid down and the engines followed, drawing water-laden trains to assuage the thirst of man and beast, carrying also metal tanks to hold water in the desert. This plan, which succeeded in 1879-80, and is succeeding there to this very day, would prove equally successful in the tracts between the Red Sea and the Nile.

Then as to cost. We have now in India a series of averages of cost per mile which would serve as a basis for a calculation here between Suakim and Berber. According to Indian experience such a line as this would cost £4,000 a mile if the construction were as cheap and simple as possible and the gauge narrow. On 280 miles this average would give a total cost of £1,120,000. Perhaps the line might be opened for this sum in what is called the temporary style. But on the Red Sea coast the supply of labour would be less cheap and less abundant than in India; many labourers would be obtained on the spot, some from Arabia, but most would be brought from the Nile region. On the other hand, the transport of plant, rails, sleepers etc., from England would be cheaper to Suakim than to India. Still it would be safer to take an average of £6,000 a mile to prevent disappointment. This would give a total cost of £1,680,000, or in round numbers one million sterling and three-quarters.

Next how long would the construction of such a line take? Now, on the Indu-Bolan line above mentioned, and in some of the Indian famine lines, a railway has been summarily made at the rate of a mile a day—on some level tracts higher daily averages than this have been attained. In perhaps half of the Suakim-Berber line, a mile a day would be made. More time must, however, be allowed for that part of the line which traverses the range of hills in the rear of Suakim. The plan would be to send the rails and sleepers by camels and cattle transport on from Suakim beforehand to Kokreb, where plenty of water can be got, and thence the line could be laid down rapidly through the desert while the engineers were preparing the way through the hills. By arrangement of this sort time is gained in construction. In this case where a line is in the first place wanted for strategy and politics, speed in construction is an essential object.

At the best, however, even at the rate of a mile a day, it would take nine months to open 280 miles for military transport. It would take longer to open the line for commercial traffic, but for emergency the line would be rendered "practicable" in nine months. Now in this climate the working season—from the beginning of autumn to the end of spring—does not last for more than eight months. As the winter has just passed, it is too late to do much this season. Still at least two months remain before the hot weather sets in when no men can work, and a beginning might be made even now. If that were done, then by April of next year, 1885, the line might be rendered practicable for military traffic, and the iron horse would run snorting up to the banks of the Nile. The line would be defensible without difficulty. There are no warlike and intractable tribes along this route, as there are, for instance, near the Afghan passes. The neighbouring tribes are thinly scattered about, and have not any fighting organization. Caravans travel without being plundered; Europeans have journeyed to and fro without being molested. Eastern experience, too, shows that nothing is more defensible against semi-barbarians than a railway in the hands of a civilized Power. The line itself affords facilities for concentrating defensive force at any threatened point in a way that buffles and overawes uncivilized assailants. Railway stations can with ease be fortified roughly. Their waggons and trucks can conveniently be "laeaged up" to resist assault.

Lastly, if cost were incurred on this line that would be primarily for war and politics. But it would differ from ordinary expenses for war, which are incurred once for all and disappear. For it would continue, after the emergency had passed, to fructify commercially. It would remain as a valuable, even a remunerative, asset in the hands of the Government and the people. I refrain from indicating the moral effect and the political force which this railway would exert over the heart and centre of the Egyptian Soudan, and upon Khartoum particularly. The middle valley of the Nile would then be only a few hours' distance by rail from the British base on the Red Sea.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

MR. BRIGHT in a recent speech to his constituents dwelt as follows upon the question of Imperial federation:—

You have read about what is called Imperial federation. There was a meeting of the Imperial Federation League the other day. What do they propose? That the British Empire—that is, the United Kingdom, with all its colonies—should form one country, one interest, one undivided interest for the purposes of defence. The idea, in my opinion, is ludicrous. They must be blind to the lessons of history. What is the country that is most adjacent to us? Ireland. We have been possessors in the sense of governors of Ireland for several centuries. We have done everything we should do for it except the right thing. Two or three hundred years ago we furnished them with a respected order of landowners. Beyond that we furnished them with scores—I dare say hundreds—of Acts of Parliament; and beyond that even we undertook to furnish them with a religion which we thought much better than their own native belief. The result of all this is before us; and now these gentlemen who do not seem to have any kind of prescription for the case of Ireland, are going all over the world with some notion of binding together all the great colonies of this country, just as if they were closely adjoining us—as if we were one nation and one land—Canada, Australia, South Africa, and, I suppose, West India. Let us refer for a moment to Canada and Victoria, one of the Australian colonies. We ask them: "Gentlemen, you wish to become one country with us, to have the same interests that we have; we are all to join in your defence. Are you willing to have free exchange with us?" And they answer, "No." Now, when the first protective tariff was enacted in Canada the thought that came to my mind, and the observation that I made, was that "this is the first step towards the separation of Canada from Great Britain." Mr. Blake, I believe, is the leader—at least, so it was stated the other day—of the Liberal party in Canada, and this Liberal party, I presume, is not the protection party. But what did Mr. Blake say? He said that the time was come, and I understand that he was to propose resolutions to that effect on the meeting of the Canadian Parliament, when Canada should be at liberty to make whatever treaties she liked with all foreign countries, and when she might have her own Constitution, without reference to the Parliament of England. That is very much like, not federation, but the entire freedom of Canada; and whenever the people of Canada think that that is necessary for their interest, and the English people shall not object, probably it may take place without any disturbance between Canada and the mother country. With the growth of population in Canada, with the growth of interest and discussion, cannot we imagine that there may arise some exhibition of unwilling submission to the mother country? Economic facts are much stronger than Imperial federation leagues, and I do not believe that it will be possible to do what these gentlemen propose, and to which I believe the Canadians would not submit when they have a population of nearly 60,000,000 of the most productive people in the world. If between these countries there was an agreement, both would be thrown open to the industry and the commerce of the Canadian people. Now, by this new scheme what do they propose to do? Are Canadians and Australians to sit in our Parliament? Is anybody to go from here to sit in their Parliament? The whole thing is childish and absurd, and will not bear discussion for a moment.

A man for whom I have a very high regard, and whom I knew when I first entered the House of Commons, is the present Lord Grey, the son of the late Lord Grey, who passed the first Reform Bill. Lord Grey, who has been at the Colonial Office, and who is a man whose opinion has always been listened to with respect, thinks, as I gather from a letter in one of the newspapers, that we might have a Colonial Council to help Lord Derby, or any other Colonial Minister, to hold that office. But it is a very curious thing that those who suggest that plan give you as a reason for it a much more conclusive reason against it. They say that the Council would be like the India Council assisting the Minister for India. Now let me tell you what some—I will say all—Governors-General of India, and some Ministers for India in London, members of the Cabinet, and Secretaries of State, think on this point. They themselves are of the opinion, which I hold myself firmly, that the India Council is a great evil, and that it would be a great advantage if it were abolished. That Council was appointed under the Government of the late Lord Derby, and the present Lord Derby had charge of the bill; and it was a letting down of the old East India Company to put the great bulk of the members of it on this new Council. Lord Palmerston, with whom, as you know, I do not very often agree, was very much against this Council. So was I. Do not suppose that I suggest that my opinion was as valuable as his. But Lord Palmerston came to me and objected to this Council, and said, "If we are to have a Council at all, the number is far too great. I will propose an amendment limiting the Council to seven, and I wish you would second it." I said, "I will, with great pleasure," which was only saddened by the consciousness that we did not have the slightest chance of carrying it. That was the fact and the Council, as it now stands and was then created, is an enormous Council, which I believe the Indian Ministers generally manage, as there is a difference of opinion among them, by setting one side against the other, and somehow, if possible, getting them to agree to their policy.

The true policy of this country is not to seek to enlarge our empire. Nor is it to seek to bind the empire together more closely in the way proposed by the Federation League. The way to deal with our colonies is to deal with them as we do now, to encourage them, to give them freedom as now, to deal justly and fairly with them on all occasions, to cultivate sympathy and good will towards them; but if we bind or attempt to bind them in a closer tie by meddling with them, by allowing them to give counsel which perhaps we should not follow, we shall find that instead of their being more our friends they will be less our friends, and that the bond of union will, in all probability, be weakened. I am for friendship—I have said this often from this platform—I am for friendship and justice to all our colonies and to foreign Powers, but I think we have enough on our hands. Ask my right hon. friend and colleague Mr. Chamberlain. He has had a little later experience than I have. It is no happier than mine. Ask any of his colleagues. They will tell you, if they give a conscientious answer, that from week to week, and almost from day to day, there comes from some part of the earth, from some part of this great empire, of which we are proud, some question which involves them in agitation, in deep thought, in consultation, and in entanglements from which there seems almost to be no escape. I assure you that the life of a Cabinet Minister in the circumstances of this country, and in the difficulties which surround us—many of which difficulties we have not made at all, and are not responsible for—is one needing very srong health, a very excellent stomach, and a concience which does not trouble him. It is a position which no sensible man would for a moment envy. We have, I say, possession almost all over the globe, and our language is spreading all over the globe. A hundred years hence the English language will be the prevailing language as compared with any other language. In North America there will be 100 millions of people speaking English within a very few years—within the lives of many I now see before me. You will hear it spoken by millions in Australia and South Africa; you will have it spoken, as you now have it spoken, by millions in the British dependencies. Our literature must follow the language. Let us be content, if we can, with the territory we have and with the regions we govern. Let us deal with all people as we would wish them to deal with us. Let us suppress the longings and hungerings for more territory; let us resent the irritating and offensive teachings of those hysterical members of the press; and let the time come when, as I think, one of our poets has said, "where Britain's power is felt mankind may feel her mercy too." I would say, in addition, that where Britain's power is felt there may evermore be felt the justice and moderation of her character—that those great qualities may be everywhere manifest and by all nations acknowledged.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 12th Feb 1885.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

11th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut H F T Macartney, offg Sqn Officer 9th Beng Cavy, is transferred in the same capacity.

14th Sikhs.—Lieut J Ramsay, Cheshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be offg Wing Officer on probation. Dated 1 th Jan 1885.

Lieut P J Gordon, Wing Officer 32nd Pioneers, to be Wing Officer and Adjt, vice Ozzard, seconded on appointment as Adjt Northern Beng Vol Rifle Corps.

22nd Bengal Infy (Punjab).—Lieut D E Mocatta, Leinster Regt, a candidate for the Beng S C to be offg Wing Officer on probation. Dated 16th Jan 1885.

The following committee of paymastership is sanctioned in the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, consequent on Staff Paymr W B Wade proceeding to England on completion of tour of service, with effect from 30th Jany 1885:—Major C Hackett, president, Capt E le M Trafford, and Lieut W E Sturges, members.

The undermentioned officer has qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Comst Dept:—Lieut F J D Lugard, 2nd Bn Norfolk Reg.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Persian on the 5th Jan 1885:—

Lieut H A S Reid, South Yorkshire Regt prob Beng S C; Lieut W P Blood, 1st Bn Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut D E Mocatta, 1st Bn Leinster Regt; Lieuts J M Carpendale and H Trevor, Bengl S Corps; Assit Apothy F Bradley, Sub Medl Dept; Sergt D Griffiths, Commt Dept; Lance Corpl M Russell, 1st Bn Leinster Regt; and Private J Vaughan, 8th Hussars.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

1st Batn Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut G Wolfe, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Batn Royal Fusiliers.—Major W W Chard, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

2nd Batn Devonshire Regt.—Lieut W B Lafone, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Hon Capt and Paymaster J L J Gordon, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Batn Cheshire Regt—Lieut B P Grove for fifteen months, on private affairs.

2nd Batn Norfolk Regt—Capt W G Straghan, for fifteen months, on private affairs.

2nd Batn Manchester Regt—Lieut W Bertram, for six months, on medical certificate.

2nd Batn Gloucestershire Regt—Lieut J D J Bishop, for twelve months, on private affairs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 20.

THE Egyptian news has caused serious depression on the London Stock Exchange, the drop in Consols from 99¼ to 98⅞ in the face of a favourable Bank of England return being indicative of great want of confidence. The Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan is also ⅛ per cent. lower, but in Rupee Paper a rise of ¼ is quoted in 4, and ½ in 4½ per cent. This must be due to the slightly firmer appearance of exchange, as the market here has not been good enough to induce such a recovery.

In the London Produce markets no change has taken place.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady with an advance of 1-64d. to 1-32d. in Americans to arrive, but the sales were only 7,000 bales. As the American advices warrant considerable firmness, futures in New York being again 3 points higher yesterday, and the receipts light, it is evident that it is the uneasiness caused by the political situation which is the restraining influence at the moment. How things may develop in that connection it is impossible to say, but, so far as the staple itself goes, the statistical question is becoming stronger daily, and the least activity in the demand would make itself rapidly felt.

The American receipts to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thusdays' receipts	7,000	8,000	16,000.
Six day's do	46,000	50,000	89,000,
Total since 1st Sept.	4,36,000	4,218,000	4,734,000.

The Cotton market locally has been very steady to-day, with a better inquiry on the part of exporters. There is not perhaps any material increase in the home demand, but with the end of the month approaching and every appearance of a firmer interval setting in, buyers are paying market rates to cover in open business. A fair amount of buying was done yesterday, and to-day we hear of about 1,500 bales having changed hands, mostly ready Omras and Khandeish, but about 400 bales Bombay-pressed Dholleras for May delivery have been done at Rs. 194 for good May delivery. We quote now :—

	F.G.F.	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals, ready	Rs. 150	Rs. 162	Rs. 170	...
Omras, ready	180	193	198	208
Broach, March	..	,,225	..	..
Dholleras, April	..	,,197	,,203	210

WHEAT.—The market has been decidedly steadier owing to smaller supplies and although we make no change in prices sellers are less disposed to do business.

LINSEED meets a fair demand, and at Rs. 5·12 per cwt. there are buyers of April-May delivery new crop.

FREIGHTS are very steady owing to the moderate supply of disengaged tonnage available, but shippers still confine their engagements to absolute wants. To-day's quotations we should give at :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	30s. to 31s. 3d.	26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.
Continent	28s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Open Charter	28s. 1d.	26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.

COALS.—Near cargoes of Cardiff are wanted at about Rs. 17 per ton alongside, but otherwise the market is quiet, with sellers of forward shipment of both Cardiff and Davison's at Rs. 15-8 per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady at the closing rates of yesterday, and with only a moderate business doing no change has taken place, the following being current quotations at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 27-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 23-32 to ⅞d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7d.	,,
Credits, do. do.	1s. 7 3-32d.	,,
Francs, do. do.	2·02	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened quiet at Rs. 96⅛ for Fours, but Calcutta coming firm at Rs. 96⅜. induced a stronger feeling, and we now quote Rs. 96¼. For Fours-and-a-half we give 99¼ to Rs. 99½ nominal.

SHARES have been very dull again to-day. Bank of Bombays have receded to Rs. 755. Mill shares are all weak, and quite Rs. 10 lower to do business owing to the firmness in Cotton. Bombay-Burmah Trading are down to Rs. 4,100. Mofussil Press shares have hardened to Rs. 380.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	155
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	do.	99

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	850
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	450
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,125xd
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	300
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Bre..l's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20.	..	185
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	570
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	100	Rs. 40	3
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41¼	245
Colaba Press Co.	50.	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	880
Dholleras P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	180
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175xd
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	400	2,825
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	..	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	277½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	145
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	380
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	187½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	100	575
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 18¾	510
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	101
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	400
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	685
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	..	475
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	22
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	890
Budneira Mf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	200	..	230
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,...	Rs. 30	645
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	730
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	267½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0 0	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	725
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,770	1,000	25	570
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	250
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	70	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,175
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	168	1,000	1,000	..	850
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	400	..	420
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1, 00	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	8.0
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	807½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	134 xd.
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,0..	Rs. 35	685
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,150
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	187½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,370
National Spinning	60..	1,000	1,000	—	1,590
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	120
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	970
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 20	495
Parell S. [illegible] & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 10	175
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	6¾	185
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000		765
Ripon	641	1,000	1,0..	..	625
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,360
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	525
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	610

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque River Clyde, 741 tons, Captain E. McMillan, will sail to-day for Cochin in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goolpara, 1,354 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Madras (13th Feb.) in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair, 1911 tons, Captain E. Sinclair, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (21st Jan.), with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE barque Mary McMaster, 590 tons, Captain G. McLeod, which arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Mauritius (31st Dec.), brought a cargo of 12,111 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mecca, 939 tons, Captain May, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Oliver, Mr. J. Enuson, and six deck.

THE steamer Inflexible, 1,489 tons, Captain G. Shaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (20th Jan.), with a cargo of 2,547 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamer Othello, 1977 tons, Captain William Morgan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (15th Jan.), with a general cargo and 1,924 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain S. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs Reilly, Rev G. H. Lewis, Dr Baker, Mr F. Chambers, Miss Clarkson, Mr S. Eduljee, eight Warrant officers, Sergt. O'Brien, and 74 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Tasmania, 2649 tons, Captain C. G. Perrins, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, and with China and Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai to Bombay.—Mr M. J. Moses. From Hongkong to Bombay—Mr A. Shurufally, Mr Shurufally, Mr Pestonjee, and Mr A. Hassonbhoy. From Hongkong to London.—Mrs Wallace and two children, and four distressed seamen on deck. From Penang to Bombay.—Surg. Major Lewis. From Sydney to Bombay.—Mr. Hart Davies, and Captain and Mrs. Alexander. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Tieut. Rowe, and Mrs. Deiffy. From Calcutta to Bombay.—Baboo J. N. Mullick, Dr. H. C. Bomanjee, and four deck. From Madras to Bombay.—Mr. A. Stoddart and one deck. From Colombo to Bombay.—Mr. Ze Ferure, Mr. P. Hoole, Mr. A. S. Webster, Mr. J. Webster. Mr. R. Roone, Mr. Esmaljee Tyebjee, Mr. J. Rustomjee, Mrs. Baine and two infants, and five deck.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
19	Goalpara (s)	Magenis	Madras, Feb. 13.
20	Inflexible (s)	Shaw	Newport, Jan. 20.
	Othello (s)	Morgan	Hull, Jan. 15.
	Assyria (s)	Stewart	Bussorah, Feb. 7.
	Tasmania (s)	Perim	Shanghai, Jan. 29.
	Clan Sinclair (s)	Darley	Glasgow, Jan. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	I. G. S. Patrick Stewart	Bishop	Paumben.
20	Commilla (s)	Macfadyen	Kurrachee
	Assam (s)	Cole	Trieste, &c.
	Mecca (s)	May	Calcutta, &c.

The barque River Clyde, McMillan, to Cochin, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Othello, to Hull.
,, Bengal, to Hull.
,, Seawfell, to Hull.
,, Flamseed, to Dunkirk.
,, Byculla, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
16	Swordsman (s)	Wendt	Zanzibar, Jan. 26.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Calcutta, Jan. 30.
	Tibre (s)	Lugan	Colombo, Feb. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16.—Steamers Scindia, Nuddea and Avocet. Ship Candahar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb. 18 Sirsa (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Feb. 18 Tenasserim (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 20.

FROM LONDON.

Bengore Head s—25 barrels safety fuse, Soomar Veera; 20 cases matches, A. Dawoodkhan.
Altmore s—6 cases sulphuric acid, M. M. Soares.
Verona s—82 cases oilmanstores, &c., Essoofally Russoolice ; 6 cases paper, A. H. Allybhoy ; 3 cases clocks and glasswares, Lund and Blockley ; 21 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Manockjee Bhicajee ; 12 cases hams, bacon and cheese, Bolton and Co. ; 16 cases hams and bacon, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 23 cases lamps, Theodor Knaust ; 70 cases oilmanstores, &c., Allybhoy Sumsoodin ; 409 packages paint of sorts, Sallaybhoy Tyebally and Co. ; 63 casks whiting, Rogers and Co. ; 110 packages whiting and varnish, T. Chandabhoy and Co.
Chusan s—116 packages hair oil, castor oil, vinegar and oilmanstores, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co. ; 20 cases paper, *Times of India*.
Siam s—16 bales paper, *Times of India*.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—6 cases aniline dye, S. A. S. Dawood ; 5 packages glass and earthernware, Moosa Ayoob ; 6 crates earthenware, Cassum Ameer.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia s—3 packages earthenware, C. Cassum Nanjee, 5 bales paper, B. Sazba and Co. ; 20 bales paper, the *Bombay Gazette* ; 10 bales paper, M. A. M. Shurufally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Nubia s—820 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM NEW YORK.

Nubia s—16 cases clocks, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 69 packages clocks, H. E. Abdoola ; 15 cases tobacco, Manockjee Bhicajee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R. Rubattino s—35 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Chusan s—11 packages glassware, J. Runmull.
Verona s—500 boxes candles, H. Ahmed.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

For Consent Decree.

26-84—Nanu and H.—Mooktibai and another vs. Sinwar Sookat Gowan and others.—Craigie, L. and O.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

367-83—Hore, C., and B.—Mahomed Ismail bin Cumroodin and others vs. Shurfudin bin Khubh Khan Uranpar—Payne, G, and S.—Part heard.

New Long Causes.

326-84—Craigie, L., and O.—Dadabhoy Dossabhoy vs. Pallonjee Pestonjee Gelliwala and another.—Payne, G., and S.

315-84—Muljee B. B.—Bhowanbhoy Ramiee vs. C A Turner and others.—Macfarlane and E.

Long Cause.

15-883—Bomonji and H.—Jijibhoy Ardaseer vs. Heerjee Hunsraj and others.—J C Cama and Payne, G., and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 18.

Francis, Lieut., Transport Department, on duty, from Mhow.

FEBRUARY 19.

O'Brien, Lieut., Sikhs, on duty, from Lucknow.
Russell, Col., 12th Royal Lancers, on leave, from Bangalore.
Thornton, Brigade Surg., on duty, from Monghyr.
Lynch, Major, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.

Cowper, Lieut., 16th Bombay N.I., on duty, to Baroda.
Ralli, Lieut., 12th Royal Lancers, on leave, to Australia.
Davies, Capt., Devonshire, on duty, to England.
Hibbert, Major, Dy. Asst. Comy. Genl., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Reid, Surg., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Shortland, Lieut Col., R. A., on duty, to England.
Dobbs, Captain, Comst., on duty, to Aden.
Holloway, Lieut., 4th Pioneers, on duty, to Sammeria.
Russell, Col., 12th Royal Lancers, on leave, to Delhi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. [illegible] Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, [illegible] February 21.

The Regiment [illegible] will parade under the Commandant this day, Saturday, the 21st instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m., sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same on parade.

Vol. T. Klein having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C. Company.

B. V. RIFLE ASSOCIATION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association held on Friday, the 6th Feb., it was resolved—

1st.—That the competition for the National Rifle Association silver medal as shot for in the late Association meeting remains good, and that it will not be fired for again.

2nd.—That the B. V. Rifle Association will pay the entrance fees of five members of the Corps who may be desirous of trying for places in the Indo-Wimbledon Rifle Competition

3rd.—The competition for these nominations will take place at Coorla and Poona or Kirkee on Thursday, the 12th inst. Distances 200, 500, and 600 yards. 7 shots at each distance and one sighting shot at each distance. Wimbledon targets and rules. Other members of the Corps may, if they choose, compete for places on payment of their own entrance fees, *viz*, Rs. 10.

4th.—The sizes of targets are as follows :—3rd Class—Bull's eye, 8 inches ; inner 24 inches ; magpie 36 inches ; outer remainder of target 4 feet square. 2nd Class—Bull's eye, 2 feet ; magpie 3 feet ; inner, 4 feet ; outer remainder of target 6ft. square.

5th.—The final three competitions, from which the names of those selected to represent the Indo-Wimbledon team at Wimbledon will be taken have been arranged to take place on Monday, 23rd instant, Thursday, 26th, and Saturday, 28th. The scores and etrance fees from must be sent to the Adjutant before the 1st March, when the three trial competitions close. The fees and registers will be sent to Major Francis, 2nd P. V. R.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay Govt. Gazette, FEB. 19.

H E the Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C N Clifton to act as Ex Engr for Irrigation, Poona, until further orders, vice Mr W Clerke, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Municipality of Bombay.

The District Judge of Satara has granted Rao Saheb Vinayak Janardan Ganu, Subordinate Judge of Wai and Medha, privilege leave on half pay for two months, in extension of the leave previously granted him and published in High Court Notification, dated 19th Jan last.

Mr C M Thatte, Dist Depy Collr, Thana, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

The following transfers and promotions of Head Accounts are made in consequence of the transfer of Rao Saheb Venkatrao Shivram to Nasik :—Rao Saheb Narayan Janardan is transferred from Kaira to Thana ; Rao Saheb Trimbak Damodhar, fourthgrae Head Acct at Broach to be substantive pro tem Third Grade at Kaira ; Rao Saheb Maneklal Rasikdas, Probationary fifth grade Head Accountant at Ahmedabad, to be Probationary substantive pro tem fourth grade at Broach ; and Azam Pandurang Sadashiv, Deputy Acct at Kaira, to be Probationary substantive pro tem fifth grade Head Accountant at Ahmedabad.

Mr G Scott assumed charge of the office of Additional Dist Depy Collr, Thána, on the 4th inst.

Mr Narsingrao Bholanath Divatia, Assist Collr, reported his arrival at Sholapur to the Collr of that Dist on the 4th inst.

Consequent on the transfer of Khan Saheb Kassumkhan Mahomedkhan Dehlvi. Khan Saheb Framji Kharsedji, Police Inspr in the Belgaum Dist, to be substantive pro tem second grade from the 13th Jan 1885.

Mr Sirdarmia Nanamia Second Class Assist Supdt of Vaccination Kathiawar, was granted privilege leave from 21st Dec to 20th Jan 1885, inclusive.

Hari Ramchandra, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khandesh Zilla, was granted sick leave from 17th Dec 1884 to 16th Feb 1885 inclusive, and Baburao Waman was appointed to act for him.

Gianchand Wadhumal second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 26th Jan to 25th Feb 1885 inclusive, and Alibux Mistri Dholla, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

Mr. C A B Beatty, Assist Supt of Police, Poona, on probation, relinquished charge of his office on the 3rd inst.

In the arrangements consequent on the transfer of Khan Saheb Kasum Khan Mahomed Khan Dehlvi, Rao Saheb Nana Konher, fifth grade Inspr of Police in the Poona Dist, is promoted to be substantive pro tem. fourth grade Inspector of Police, with effect from the 13th ult.

Mr. J. Dunsterville, Assist Supt, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, relinquished charge of his duties in that Survey on the 28th Jan 1885, and proceeded on the 6th inst on one year's furlough as per Govt Resolution No. 752, dated 26th Jan 1885, Revenue Dept.

Surgns Major G Bainbridge and W McConaghy respectively delivered over and rceeived charge of the Dharwar Dist Jail on the 3rd inst.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
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DR. J. SAXTY GOOD,
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SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
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MAJOR PERCY GOUGH, Private Secretary to the Minister of Hyderabad, says :—
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NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

I—WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES 1884-85.

THE first of a Series of Seven Lectures on "English Viewed in Connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources" will be delivered in the University Library on SATURDAY, the 21st *February, at* 5-15 *p.m.*

LECTURER—W. E. HART, B. A.

LECTURE I.—The subject defined—Genealogy of English, and its relationship to other languages of Asia and Europe.

The Lectures are open to the Public.

II.—THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Ninth Series of Lectures falls to be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, Term of 1885-86.

SUBJECT—" Latin and Greek."

The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures.

The Honorarium is Rupees One Thousand.

Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the Undersigned on or before the first day of May next.

PETER PETERSON, D. Sc., University Registrar.

Bombay, February 11, 1885.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"TWARK"—Your view of the question is too desperately funny. If you re-write your letter we may look at it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TRAVIS—February 19, at Oldham Cottage, Baroda, the wife of S. Travis, Esq., Manager, Baroda Cotton Mills, Baroda, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1885.

THE Government have lost no time in proclaiming so much as can prudently be revealed of their intentions in regard to the Soudan. Parliament had not reassembled many hours on Thursday when Ministers announced, through Earl Granville in the one House and through Mr. Gladstone in the other, that they intend to evacuate the Soudan, but that they would first send troops to Khartoum in order to break the power of the Mahdi. The evacuation, in their judgment, will perhaps take place some time during the autumn, but it is to be left to Lord Wolseley to take a decision on this point. It was also announced—and the announcement bears out the anticipation to which we gave expression yesterday—that Sir Redvers Buller will probably continue his retreat to Korti, or perhaps to Merawi, which lies on the Nile thirty miles north of Korti, and the route to which across the desert diverges from the Korti-Metammeh route a few miles to the west of Gakdul. The chances of the Opposition, if they had not debarred themselves from any effective criticism of the Government policy by their own acquiescence in the " to Khartoum !" cry last spring, would have been very greatly improved by the inconsistent and hazardous resolutions announced from the Treasury Bench on Thursday. They are not strong because the Government is weak and unwise, and nothing that the Conservative leaders have yet said upon this subject shows that they have arrived at a sound judgment upon it. The public at home will have to learn, through some other process than that of party criticism, what the commonsense of their instructors should have told them long ago. What we are just now curious to learn is whether the public or the Government will be the first to discover the realities of the situation. Of the "how, when, and why ?" of the new expedition little or nothing seems to have been said. With our forces retreating before the Mahdi for very safety's sake people ought surely to take a rather serious view of the matter. We have our own idea as to what may be lost by the policy that the Government have decided upon ; we question if they themselves have any idea whatever as to what will be gained by it.

The worst of it is that they have set themselves to a task, the practicability of which is exceedingly doubtful, while if they succeed in performing it no one will pretend that any benefit is to be derived from it. In order to break the power of the Mahdi, they propose that a British force shall march to Khartoum. If such is their determination a British force will no doubt go to Khartoum. But whether or not they will find the Mahdi when they get there is not a matter within their determination. He is perhaps the first enemy we have ever had of whom it could be predicted that whether or not his power should be crushed was for him, and not for us, to determine. For it will be a fatal delusion to suppose that a blow struck at Khartoum would be a blow struck at his power. What is he to Khartoum or Khartoum to him ? He would burn it to-morrow if it suited his purpose, and would then fall back upon the deserts of Darfour or of Kordofan or of Gondokoro, laughing at the inability of his enemies to follow him. For we take it that there is a limit beyond which it would be neither possible nor profitable to keep up the pursuit. The lion can choose his own hiding place, and it is not always possible to track him to his lair. To look upon Khartoum as the seat and centre of the Mahdi's strength would be an enormous blunder, and yet we fear it has a prominent place in the theory which the Government have formed. They think that his strength would be broken by a march to Khartoum, as the French think that the resistance of the Chinese would be broken by a march to Pekin, as though the rule of the Mahdi were a centralized and highly organized affair which must fall to pieces the moment a blow is struck at its centre. And this we know to be as far removed from the truth as any idea regarding the Mahdi could well be. So then there is a fundamental defect in the scheme which the Government have arranged. They may send Lord Wolseley to Khartoum, and he may hold the place for months without thereby in any degree reducing the power of the Mahdi. We are morally certain that in no circumstances would the British commander care to go far beyond there, either south or west. The Mahdi could go much nearer the Equator than we, and as for Kordofan and Darfour, have not Hicks Pasha and his army planted in those countries guide posts enough on the road to disaster ? But it may be that the Government flatter themselves that a sharp defeat administered to the Mahdi here and there will break his power. Well, upon that point, too, experience may throw an abundant light. Time was when Hicks Pasha was able to beat the Mahdi, but we know who won in the end. Osman Digma, too, was as well beaten by Sir Gerald Graham this time last year as the Mahdi is likely to be by Lord Wolseley. But was his power broken ? If it was, why are we sending eight thousand men to Suakim to open up the country which his hordes have closed ? Our experience in Afghanistan, moreover, has been not a little instructive upon this point. Mere chastisement of our enemies in that country has never served any abiding purpose. We have won victory after victory there without enjoying the prestige of triumph ; we have beaten the Afghan, and for mere beating alone they have neither feared us nor respected us. The most impressive lessons of a wide and costly experience will be thrown away if we think that any moral effect will follow upon either a temporary occupation of Khartoum, or upon a further and more lavish letting out of Soudanese blood. Everything will remain as it is, except that there will be so many thousand the fewer of Soudanese, and that the British army will be the weaker by some hundreds of men whom it can ill afford to lose. When we think of the sacrifice that is certain to attend upon the policy announced on Thursday, and that the upshot of it all will be an evacuation of the Soudan, probably some time during the autumn, we ask if it was ever proposed to achieve so impalpable a result at such enormous cost. We should have had no difficulty in dealing with a project for holding the Soudan in permanence. The work might take us a generation, as the conquest of Algiers did with the French, or the subjugation of the Achinese bids fair to do with the Dutch. But they fought in order that they might keep territory ; we are to fight in order that we may give it up.

The large question of public ethics which this project opens up—whether war is permissible when it has no object beyond itself —must be left to those who discovered bloodguiltiness in a war undertaken four years ago to put down rebellion within the Empire. There are more practical aspects of the question which claim attention—this fact, for instance, that there is an utter absence of harmony and consistency between the different parts of the Government plan. It is proposed, if Lord Wolseley finds it practicable to carry out the wishes of the Government in that particular, to retire from the Soudan in the autumn. It is also proposed to lay down a railway from Suakim to Berber in order to open a hostile country not merely for openings' sake, but in order to provide an alternative line of advance to Khartoum. The construction of the railway to Berber is to play an essential part in the operations for the breaking of the Mahdi's power. Now, although, according to the calculations of the Government, these operations are to be at an end in the autumn, it is absolutely impossible that the railway can be finished by then. We have only to call attention to the paper by Sir Richard Temple which we print in another column—a paper written, it should be observed, by a cordial advocate of the railway—to make that point clear. His estimate is an essentially sanguine estimate, and yet he calculates upon nine months as the shortest period in which the railway could be made. To that period would have to be added the four months of hot weather, wherein, as he says, no man can work. So that, assuming that the work could be begun to-morrow, it would not be finished until the beginning of April next year—at least six months after the evacuation of the Soudan. We take it that the railway is to be something different from the civilizing instrument which sanguine believers in the perfectibility of the Arab species expect it will be. If made at all it will be made to serve the purposes of war. It will be a military railway, made for the purposes of to-day, and taken up again when these have been served. How then are we to account for the determination to make it, when every one knows that unless the war is to be dragged on until the middle of next year, the railway will come into existence too late to be of any avail ? The railway project needs not only to be vindicated on its merits, but unless it is to stand out as a costly absurdity it is necessary that some one should explain what relation it has to the strange policy expounded in Parliament on Thursday.

WE are still without particulars of the sea-fight which took place at Chinghai, when French torpedoes destroyed two Chinese war ships. Chinghai is a fortified town, twelve miles to the north of Ningpo. It was taken by the British in 1841. The French must have gone northward from Formosa to seek the Chinese. The success attained by the torpedo is another proof that the murderous weapon in question is destined to play a part in future maritime contests. At Foochow the French succeeded in sinking in a few minutes a Chinese transport by fixing a torpedo to its sides. It is doubtful whether the French have as yet the necessary apparatus for discharging torpedoes at objects five hundred yards distant. But it is certain that they have in the Mediterranean torpedo boats which can at full speed pit a moving object even up to eight hundred yards' distance. These boats last year put to sea in a storm with a French squadron of evolution. They outsailed the liners, and it was arranged that they were to attack them when they came to anchor on the African coast after nightfall. The night was clear, and there was moonlight. The squadron kept ten electric lights turned on. But one of the torpedo-boats got within four hundred yards of the admiral's ship before she was discovered. She could easily have sunk the admiral. The French naval authorities appear to have take alarm at this demonstration of the vulnerability of the costly ironclad in which France has sunk so much money. Similar experiments were discouraged, and the torpedo service was put on short commons. The torpedo vessels sent to China were merely the now old-fashioned ones, which affixed their torpedoes at the end of a boom. The practice made even with this inferior apparatus is, however, a full evidence of the power of the torpedo.

THE death of General Stewart from the wounds he received before Metammeh has given a mournful answer to the question " But will he survive ?" in which an appreciative biographer recently reckoned up the brilliant professional prospects which lay before " Our Youngest General," as the writer named him. He is the second general officer whose life has been lost in a campaign already singularly fatal to officers, and there was scarcely one of those who have served under Lord Wolseley in Egypt whose loss would have been a greater misfortune than that of this gallant and distinguished soldier. His death has cut short a brilliant career, which gave promise of great things, and it will cause deep and general sorrow.

WE understand that Lord Reay has telegraphed his intention of moving from Bombay to Mahabaleshwur on Saturday, 11th April.

THE FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 5.

FURTHER details of the gallant victory gained by the force under the command of Sir Herbert Stewart near Metammeh are as follows. On Monday, the 19th January, the force arrived at a place about five miles south of Metammeh, and at eight in the morning the enemy were sighted waiting on all sides. The force was at once dismounted, and the camels were massed, a barrier being formed round them and the saddles and baggage being placed in front. A hospital was formed in the centre, with Gardner and Gatling guns protecting it. This was all done while under a heavy fire on all sides from the enemy's sharp-shooters which killed twelve and wounded forty during this time. When the zareeba was nearly completed a square was formed and advanced for several miles, the Marines and Grenadiers in front, the Coldstreams, Scots, and Heavies at the right flank, the Mounted Infantry on the left flank, and the Royal Sussex and Heavies in the rear. The enemy advanced in two echelon line of brigades, and attempted to attack the right front corner, but the steady murderous fire of the square mowed them down, none of them being able to approach within thirty yards. Our loss here was six killed and twenty-three wounded. Captain Lord Charles Beresford, R. N., and Lieutenant Norton, R. A., did admirable execution with the guns, the shells telling with effect on the enemy attacking the square. The enemy then made for the zareeba with their cavalry. The garrison, consisting of detachments of every corps, with Lord Charles Beresford in command, succeeded after two hours' firing both with guns and rifles in compelling the enemy to retreat. One man was killed and three were wounded whilst engaged in erecting a small redoubt about fifty yards to the right of the zareeba, under the orders of Lord Cochrane. The enemy's loss was about 2,000. Many slaves were employed in the force opposed to us, several of whom gave themselves up, and stated that the Mahdi had sent them from Khartoum. At sunset the square reached the Nile, on the banks of which our troops bivouacked for the night, and in the early morning they proceeded to destroy the deserted villages in the neighbourhood. The prisoners captured say that the fighting force came from Khartoum, those at Abuklea being advance troops. The ground in the neighbourhood is sandy, with undulating hills and depressions, full of grass and bushes, which the enemy used for concealing their sharp-shooters.

On Thursday, the 20th, the whole force reached the Nile bank.

On Wednesday, the 21st, at early morning the force made a reconnaissance in the direction of Metammeh, where the enemy were discovered to be well fortified and entrenched. The Gardners and Gatlings played on them, the enemy answering occasionally with one gun and rifles through loopholes, but were unwilling to appear. Sir Charles Wilson has assumed command in consequence of Sir Herbert Stewart having been badly wounded. Five of Gordon's steamers arrived to-day, bringing 500 soldiers and five guns. The force was landed, and the guns fired on Metammeh, but with no apparent effect.

On the 22nd our force encamped on the banks of the Nile south of Abukroo, which is two miles from Metammeh. The enemy are very sparing of their ammunition in defending Metammeh, and keep up only a most desultory fire. The enemy's force is well handled ; two foreigners are stated to be with it. Sir Charles Wilson, with four of Gordon's steamers with black troops on board, two companies of Mounted Infantry, and five guns, bombarded Shendy for two hours, destroying nearly all the buildings there. The occupants were few, and were unwilling to surrender. Forts are now being erected at Gubat. Up to the time of this despatch the total losses of the column since leaving Korti have been 104 killed and 216 wounded. The enemy's losses in killed alone amount to over 3,000. The population of Khartoum is stated to be now about 14,000. The Mahdi is reported to have a force of about 6,000 men near Khartoum. Sir Herbert Stewart is reported to be doing well.

The P. and O. steamer Geelong is now running between Suez and Suakim as a trooper. News arrives that Osman Digma still makes a show before the town. A few days ago it would seem that a reconnaissance was made by a force under the command of Major Kelly. The enemy were found to be in large force strongly entrenched on rough ground covered with bushes. Our fire could not induce them to abandon their stronghold, and they returned it very briskly. The losses on our side were one Egyptian soldier wounded, Major Kelly's horse shot under him, and one of the Hussar horses. The object for which the reconnaissance was made being accomplished, the reconnoitring party returned to Suakim.

The question of the indemnities still continues a fruitful source of agitation against the English and Egyptian Governments. A few days ago an attempt was made to get up a meeting by certain persons who had previously sent round anonymous circulars and posters notifying that on the 18th of January all indemnitaries and those interested were requested to meet in Bourse-street, where they were to take means to secure from the Government the awards of their claims. To prevent any disturbance, the authorities issued orders that on the morning of that day all the guards situated in the town were to be doubled. The crowd which gathered was chiefly composed of loafers, who, finding that both the British and Egyptian authorities were prepared to act in concert for the preservation of public order, soon dispersed. Though not a sign of a military force was visible, the French leading paper, the *Bosphore*, asserted next day that the meeting had only been put down by a brutal display of force.

Under the patronage of His Highness the Khedive a cotton exhibition has been held in Cairo. The exhibits were samples of the different cottons grown in Egypt, and all agricultural and cotton-pressing machines. Considering the short time that was given for organisation, and the many difficulties which had to be surmounted in getting the exhibits together, the exhibition was very creditable.

BOMBAY RACES, 1885.

SATURDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

THE stewards of the Bombay Races appear to be better hosts than the generality, as though it is very often the custom to serve up the inferior wine at the end of the feast, they have reserved their best to speed the parting guests. The card which they have presented for this afternoon's amusement is a decided improvement on that of the two other days both in the number of events and the fields, there being no less than five that have filled, with three, four, five, six, and seven runners respectively. As this is the last day of the meeting, as well as a half holiday, and also that fixed for the ladies' tiffin at the Byculla Club, it may be expected that there will be a good attendance of beauty and fashion to witness this afternoon's racing. It was a work of great difficulty with the gentlemen who had undertaken the invidious duties of handicapping to suit the views of the different owners ; but as they have at last accepted, it would appear as if they were fairly content, though to make them perfectly so would be a hopeless task. Should all the horses that have been declared come to the post, a capital evening's sport may be expected. The following is the card :—

1ST RACE.—4 p.m.—" The Beaten Plate." 1½ mile.
Aga Moochul Shah's b a h Shahbaz, 8st. 12lb., Cassim.
H. H. Aga Khan's b a h Sakeel, 8st. 8lb., Hackney.
Capt. Elliot's b a h Easton, 8st. 7lb., Owner.
Mr. Fergusson's b a g Soork Ali, 8st., Oomer.

2ND RACE.—4-30 p.m.—" The Pony Handicap." ½ mile.
Hon. A. S. Hardinge's g cb p K. G., 8st 10lb., Ramchurn.
Mr. Sedley's c a p Archer, 8st 7lb , Native.
Mr. Lawrence's b cb m Flora, 8st. 5lb.

3RD RACE.—4-45 p.m. The Aga's Plate. 1½ mile.
Aga Jan's b a h Garibaldi w.o.

4TH RACE.—5 p. m. "The Winners' Handicap." 2 miles.
Aga Jan's b a h Garibaldi, 9st. 7lb., Kendall.
Mr. A. A.'s c a h Sunshine, 8st. 13lb., Brewty.
C. N. C's. b a g Dervish, 7st. 3lb., Ramchurn.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's, c a h Little Wonder, 7st., Oomer.
Mr. Maurice's b a g Deception, 7st., Native.

5TH RACE—5-30 p.m.—The Dealers' Handicap. For all Horses that started for the Second Dealers' Plate and the Flying stakes. 1½ mile.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a c Ardahan, 9st., Kenda'e.
Mr Oosman Sumite's g a h Redoubt, 8st. 7lb., Oomer.
Mr Hussain Budda's c a c Syria, 8st. 5lb., Ahmed.
H. H Aga Khans's n g a Julloel, 8st 2lb., Native
Mr Ali bin Ameers b a h Shaitan, 8st., Mahomed.
Mr Pallonjee Hormusjee, b a c Lord Ripon, 7st. 6lb. Ismila
Saleh Jungee's g a h Monsoon, 7st., Native.

6TH RACE 6 P.M—" The Bedouin Stakes. ½ mile For all untrained Arab horses imported by and the property of dealers. The horses to be ridden in Arab costume.
Abdoola Kander's b a h Sanhan,
Hamood Buddar's c a h Bombay
Ali Amen's c a h Holkar
Suliman Moosa's b a h Joyan
Mahomed Zena's b a h Goldfinder
Jassna Dukert's b a h Cygnet.
Sala Jungee's Whisky.

TELEGRAMS.

RUMOURS FROM MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 20.

Mandalay correspondence says that the recent killing of the Thongzai Prince's son was in consequence of astrologers discovering that he was destined to become king; and this, of course, sealed his fate. His followers inside the palace and eight men in the jail were also killed.

Frenchmen are treated with great consideration at Mandalay.

Thaboh, the celebrated dacoit leader, has arrived at Mandalay with gold and money offerings for Theebaw. It is doubtful whether he will be killed or sent to Bhamo, where the Chinese are still holding their entrenchments against the efforts of six thousand Burmese.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL HALL IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 20.

Mr. Chisholm, referring to a statement made last week that the Bombay Municipality had applied for his services, says it is too good to be true. The Madras Municipality have applied for his services, but up to the time of writing he had had no direct communication from the Bombay Municipality.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT

GOVERNMENT POLICY IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Parliament re-assembled to-day.

Earl Granville in the House of Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, made statements regarding the policy of the Government with respect to the Soudan. They said that it was still the intention of the Government to evacuate the Soudan, but that it was resolved to first send troops to Khartoum and break the power of the Mahdi. The selection of the time for the evacuation of the Soudan would be left to Lord Wolseley, but in the opinion of the Government the evacuation would take place some time during the autumn.

Referring to the offers of troops for the Soudan received from the Colonies, Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone said that the Government warmly recognised the beneficial effect produced by such offers.

With reference to Egypt, the Government hoped very shortly to submit for the consideration of Parliament a scheme for an honourable and satisfactory settlement of the financial difficulty in that country.

THE RETREAT OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

The Marquis of Hartington (Secretary of State for War), in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that Sir Redvers Buller would probably continue his retreat to Korti or Meravi.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

Sir Stafford Northcote gave notice that he would propose a vote of censure against the Government for their policy in Egypt.

[The above telegram was delayed in transmission.]

DEATH OF SIR HERBERT STEWART.

KORTI, FEB. 19.

Sir Herbert Stewart died at Gakdul on the 16th instant.

RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO LONDON.

LONDON, FEB. 20.

The Prince of Wales arrived here from Cannes yesterday.

THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

The first Battalion of the Coldstrean Guards started yesterday for Egypt.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPSHIPS.

H. M. Troopship Serapis left Portsmouth for Bombay yesterday.

ISMAILIA, FEB. 19.

The Jumna passed the Canal, homewards, to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

ADEN, FEB. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here yesterday evening.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Berenice, from Hongkong, left Colombo for Bombay on Tuesday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75¼
4½ ,, ,,	77½
3 ,, Consols for Account	98⅝
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	102¾
4½ ,, French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	48 13-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined, £15,900,000, increase £1,100,000.

Bills discounted £21,200,000, increase £200,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined, £23,700,000, increase £700,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 48 per cent.

Arrival—Ashleigh Brook (on 18th.)

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Calcutta—Next Mauritius mail closes at Aden at noon on Sunday the 22nd.

Kurrachee—Teheran route right to London.

Berne—Land lines Costa Rica right

Aden-Suakim interrupted. Suez-Suakim right, but working slowly.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, February 19.

10 p.m.	70·1

FRIDAY, February 20.

6 a.m.	69·4
10 a.m.	74·1
2 p.m.	79·5
4 p.m.	79·3

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Bombay Races, 4 p.m.
Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Wilson Philological Lecture, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.
Lecture, F. C. Institute, 5-30 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana, 6-45 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

Feb. 22.—Departure of 15th Sikhs for Suakim.
Arrival of the Commander-in-Chief.
,, 25.—Byculla Club Ball.
Bombay Town Council.
,, 26.—Millowners Association, Election of Secretary.
,, 27.—Gymkhana Sports.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
,, 28.—Gymkhana Sports.
Half-yearly general meeting Byculla Club, 6 p. m.
Anjuman-i-Islam Madressa, Prize Distribution by H. E. the Governor.
March 2.—Yacht Club Dance.
Nariad Agricultural Show.
,, 3.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
,, 4.—Dinner to Sir James Fergusson, Western India Club, Poona.
,, 5.—Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
H. E. the Governor lays foundation-stone of Fergusson College, Poona.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.
Naval and Military Sports, Bombay.
,, 7.—Annual Sky Races, Gymkhana.
,, 26.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.
,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.
Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s. Tanjore.
,, 6.—B. V. R. C. Cinderella Dance.

THE Indian Government steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain E. Bishop, sailed on Thursday for Paumben, to lay the cable between India and Ceylon.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has consented to become a patron of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, and has contributed Rs. 100 to the funds.

BY an accident, most unfortunate at the present time, the cable between Aden and Suakim has been interrupted, and may take some time to repair.

THE successor to Mr. Westland as Controller-General has not yet been fixed upon. Mr. Jacob, however, comes to Allahabad in the place of Mr. Cotterell Tupp, while Mr. Logan goes to Lahore and Mr. Rawlins to Calcutta or Bombay, according as Mr. Atkinson or Mr. Gay succeeds Mr. Westland.

UPON the recommendation of the judge who presided at the trial, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces has remitted the remainder of the sentence of imprisonment passed on E. R. Berry, who, it will be remembered, was convicted in the autumn sessions of the High Court of participation in municipal peculations at Ajmere.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 20,00,000 on the projected road from Dera Ghazi Khan *via* Thull Chotiali to Peshin. The details of this important work have still to be decided on; and Colonel Sandford, R.E., and Captain Gaselee are now engaged on the preliminary surveys.

IT is understood that Mr. W. L. Dallas, Scientific Assistant in the Meteorological Department, Calcutta, is to take up the appointment of Meteorological Reporter for the Punjab. Hitherto this has not been a special appointment, the duties of Reporter having been entrusted to a medical officer on the spot. Mr. Dallas's head-quarters, will be at Simla, and he will be able to devote his entire time to the subject of meteorology.

SEVERAL papers in Bengal have reported, with indignation, that Babu Muttylal Ganguli, the inspector of police at Golaghat, had been dismissed from the service by the Assam Government for having prosecuted Mr. Francis. This does not appear to be the case. It was after being committed and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200 in another case in which a woman was concerned, that the sentence of dismissal was passed upon the inspector.

IT may interest those who wish to preserve mementoes of the Calcutta Exhibition to learn that Major Waterhouse, of the Survey of India Department, is preparing engravings by the process of photogravure of some of the more important works of Indian art on view at the Exhibition.

LADY DUFFERIN has presented new colours to the 2nd Battalion of the King's Regiment in Fort William. The regiment paraded 350 strong, being one of the many British regiments in India which are much below their strength. Lord Dufferin, the Commander-in-Chief, and General Wilkinson, with their respective staffs and a large number of officers, were present, as also many members of Calcutta society. The Lord Bishop blessed the colours, and Lady Dufferin in presenting them said:—"Colonel Lemesurier and men of the King's Liverpool Regiment,—I confide these colours to your keeping in the full assurance that you will guard them faithfully, and that a regiment already so famous for its distinguished conduct on the historical battlefields of Europe and in many an Indian combat will not fail to add fresh lustre to the glorious record inscribed upon their folds, whenever called upon to defend the honour of our Queen and country."

THE Allahabad paper takes its Lahore contemporary to task for its criticisms on the administration of the Military Department. The Lahore paper gives the following as an instance of the failure of the Military Department in an important particular:—"The Native Army is now somewhere about three thousand men below its strength: a dangerous diminution, entirely due to the inability of the Military Department to deal with the subject of recruiting in a sensible and enlightened manner." The *Pioneer* stigmatises this as a gross mistatement of fact. The Native Army has never probably during its history, in peace time, been so closely recruited towards its full strength as it is at the present moment. It is just some 1,500 men short of its full complement; and when it is considered that this number is spread over 150 regiments of cavalry and infantry, it will be seen that each regiment is only 10 men short, or a little more than 1 per cent. of its strength. The "dangerous diminution," which we are asked to believe has been brought about during the past three or four years, does not exist; for the Native Army during the five years preceding the last Afghan War was on an average 2,660 men below its proper strength.

THE *Yorkshire Post*, in commenting upon Lord Ripon's homecoming, said:—

Personally, Lord Ripon, we believe, has not an enemy in the world, and even those of us who criticise his public conduct with the greatest candour can join in shaking hands with him upon his return, in congratulating him upon the completion of his term of office, and in expressing the hope that he may live many years to take the active and conspicuous part in our public life which we have a right to anticipate from his position, his temperament, and his character. "I have not come home to be idle," said the Marquess, and we are glad to hear it; for there will be work enough for men like Lord Ripon to do, if the country is to be tided successfully through the period which is opening upon us. The long line of able and distinguished men who have been sent out to the greatest of our dependencies as Governors-General or as Viceroys comprises many names which live, and deserve to live, in the heart of their countrymen. But how few of these men have left their mark equally on English and Indian history! In India they all have to act great parts, and many of them have acted these parts nobly and well. But in returning home how apt they are to be lost in the crowd, to shut themselves up in their country-houses with their books, their guns, and their fishing-rods, or if they take part in the work of English public life at all, to take a part which seems hardly in keeping with the previous associations of their lives! Lord Ripon returns home full of vigour and spirit, and if we cannot approve all that he has done in India, we can at least recognise the transparent honesty of his purpose, the nobility of his aims the way in which he has sacrificed popularity to his conception of public duty, and we can honestly congratulate him upon the fact, as he put it yesterday, that his Viceroyalty has been practically a period of unbroken peace for India—a Viceroyalty broken neither by the evils of war nor of famine.

THE prohibition to the Triomphante to refit at Hong Kong will not, a home paper remarks, increase the love with which we are regarded at Paris. The war in Tongking was costing them £4,000,000 a year already, when Hong Kong was at their service. Now that they have to transfer their base of operations to Saigon, it will cost them much more, even if the closing of Hong Kong does not render the effective prosecution of the war practically impossible.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON is not complimentary to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of which he thus writes in the *Fortnightly*:—I will not believe that the policy of a great nation can be long dictated by firms of advertising touts, who will puff the new soap, a comic singer, and an imperial war in the same page; who are equally at home in the partition of Africa or a penny dreadful. Nations are not seriously led by the arts which make village bumpkins crowd to the show of the fat girl and the woolly pig.

HERE is a story of young Prince Edward. It was at the University. His Royal Highness, with pardonable and intelligible pride in understanding something of the way to feather an oar or manipulate some boating gear, was giving some advice to a comrade more familiar with the river than himself, whereat the latter, rather intolerant of the assumption of superiority not based on its possession, burst out, "You teach your grandmother to——," and then sunk into inglorious silence, quite appalled at the majesty of the name he had so easily invoked.

IT is a significant fact that in consequence of the dulness of trade shoals of emigrants, chiefly Germans, Italians, Poles, and Hungarians, are returning to England from the United States. They all complain that there is no work to be got, and the emigrant lines are shipping them back to Europe at extremely low rates, there being considerable competition in ocean tariffs. The stagnation is said to be most intense in the Pennsylvania anthracite district, where Citizen Carnegie has contributed not a little to the prevalent distress by locking out 10,000 of his hands at a moment's notice.

Truth says:—"The appointment of Sir William Muir to the office of Principal of Edinburgh University is very unsatisfactory, and excites almost universal disapproval. Sir William Muir was a prominent member of the Indian Civil Service for nearly forty years, and he is a distinguished Oriental scholar, but he does not seem to possess any special qualifications for his new post, and it is manifestly absurd to appoint a man of sixty-six to preside over a university in which great changes will shortly take place, and which at this juncture unquestionably requires a vigorous and enlightened guidance."

WHATEVER Sir Arthur Gordon's failings may be in other directions, the charge cannot be made against him that he does not legislate. The present session of the Ceylon Legislative Council is unprecedented for the amount of talking done. A few days ago a local paper remarked that "there are at least five ordinances, drafts of which have not been published in the *Gazette*, to be passed before the Council finally rises and the business of the session can be concluded. It is estimated that the work before them will occupy our legislators till the 15th March, at least." The late Governor, Sir James Longden, seldom spoke in Council, and generally managed to do all the legislation of the year in about three months.

A PORTSMOUTH correspondent states that, as compared with last year's grant, an additional £45,000 is to be spent on labour in Portsmouth Dockyard during the next financial year. This will enable the Imperieuse, barbette ship, 7,390 tons, and the Edinburgh, steel armour turret ship, 912 tons, to be completed by December next, which is six months earlier than was originally intended. The programme for the next financial year will also include the laying down of a belted cruiser, to be an improvement on the Thames, Severn, and Mersey, now constructing. Orders have also been received for the armour-plated turret ship Cyclops, 3,480 tons, to be immediately completed for service, and it is estimated that the work can be effected in a few weeks.

A PAPER in Prague has been publishing curious stories about the interchange of courtesies between General Gordon and the Mahdi. The Mahdi is said to have sent the defender of Khartoum a sword of honour, the offer of a free pass, with an escort to Korti, and, what is much more precious, a bundle of newspapers. "A pretty story," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "and not improbable, for the Mahdi, according to all accounts, is a man who would naturally revere Gordon; but of course Gordon could not leave Khartoum, and said so." The Mahdi, be it noted, expressly stipulated that the Egyptian soldiers were not to escape, and Gordon was not the man to purchase his own safety by sacrificing the lives of the soldiers whom he was sent to save.

THE Bishop of Liverpool, by refusing to forbid the consecration of St. Agnes's Church, in which it is expected that Ritualistic services will be held, has drawn down upon himself a perfect frenzy of abuse from his opponents. No language is too strong for them. One wise journal heads a black-bordered article with the legend, "Mournful death of Bishop Ryle's evangelical and Protestant principle, which expired at the consecration of St. Agnes's amidst demoniacal shouts of joy from the priestly pit, and walls of woe from the angels of God." Elsewhere he is spoken of as worthy of "only contempt and disdain," being guilty of "blasphemous impiety" and of offering up "lying prayers." The consecration is also alluded to as a "traitorous and godless ceremony," from which "He who hates and abhors the temples of idolatry withheld his blessing."

REMBRANDT'S well-known picture, "Le Doreur," has passed into American hands, a New York banker having purchased it of the Duke de Morny for £9,000. It appeared in a public gallery for the last time in Europe a year or two ago, when it figured among the "Cent chefs-d'œuvre" collected and exhibited in Paris for a charitable purpose. It is, perhaps, the most valuable painting that has as yet found its way across the Atlantic. The largest sum ever paid by an American for a single picture was given by A. T. Stewart to Meissonier for "1807," one of the Napoleonic series. The price paid for it was £12,000. Mr. Vanderbilt paid the same painter still more recently £8,000 for the "Arrival at the Chateau," and the duty brought the cost up to about £10,000. Millet's "Sower" cost Mr. Vanderbilt £5,000, and Corot's "St. Sebastian" is believed to have cost Mr. Walters, of Baltimore, about the same amount. The duty on the Rembrandt will be nearly £3,000; so that, with the single exception of the Stewart Meissonier, it will be the costliest painting in American ownership.

THE French paper *Gil Blas* is apparently still anxious to create for itself a reputation as an authority on English affairs. In a recent issue it presents its readers with a budget of novel facts concerning the literary labours of certain members of the royal family. The Prince of Wales, it asserts, has for many years kept an illustrated journal, which he will shortly allow to see the light. As for the Duke of Edinburgh, he is about to publish a volume of humorous and sentimental poetry. The Princess Beatrice also writes poetry, but she will not let it be published. The Queen is always writing something; her most successful book is a volume entitled "Meditations on Death:" the profits on the sale of this work amounted to nearly £4,000. The Queen, according to *Gil Blas*, is also an accomplished engraver. A man named Judge once stole some of Her Majesty's engravings, and made a fortune by selling reproductions of them, but the Queen prosecuted him for theft, and he was fined £8, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Her Majesty pardoned him promptly, but the people were so furious with him that he had to leave the country and take refuge in Australia! The articles in which these marvels appear is signed "Little Duck," an appropriate name for the author of such great *canards*.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Lahore paper says:—It is satisfactory to learn that a proposal is on foot for starting either a volunteer Artillery or a volunteer Mounted Infantry company at Lahore. Not only at Lahore, but in nearly every large station in India, something is wanted to make volunteering more popular than it is at present; and either of the ideas mentioned would tend in this direction.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

THE 28th Bombay Native Infantry have been ready to embark for two or three days, but it has been decided by the Bengal authorities that the Bengal troops must sail first. Doubtless they have good reasons for this course, though these are scarcely apparent to the Bombay mind.

The services of a full troop of the Behar Light Horse have been offered to the Government of India for employment in the Soudan.

Lieutenant Learoyd, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Military Works Department, Fort William, will assist Captain Cather in organising the labourer corps for railway work in the Soudan.

The public will be interested to know the details of the supply service which India is sending to Suakim for the British troops. They are as follows: Camels with drivers 3,000; cameldrivers without beasts 1,500; muleteers 300; dhooliebearers 500; bhisties 300; tents sufficient for 6,000 Europeans and 3,000 followers.

Several of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels have been engaged in connexion with the military operations in the Soudan. The Australia, Poona, and Deccan have been taken up in London for the conveyance of troops. The Ganges is to go out to Suakim as a hospital ship. The Zambesi has been engaged there for transport purposes. The total tonnage of these vessels is 17,100 tons. In addition to the transport required for the Indian Contingent, the military authorities in this country have been asked to procure 2,000 camels for the use of the English troops at Suakim. They are also to provide a dhoolie corps for the English forces.

The following General Order will be published in to-day's *Gazette of India*:—

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that a force, as detailed below, be despatched for service at Suakim:—

Strength of the Force.

1 Regiment Native Cavalry.
3 Regiments Native Infantry.
1 Company Sappers and Miners.

Detailed as follows:—

9th Bengal Cavalry.
15th Bengal Infantry (Loodhiana Sikhs).
17th Bengal Infantry (Loyal Poorbeahs).
28th Bombay Infantry.
1 Company Madras Sappers and Miners.

The appointments herein made will have effect from the dates on which the officers named may enter upon the duties thereof:—

Colonel J. Hudson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding.

Captain C. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp.

Major R. McG. Stewart, Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General.

Major N. R. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Major A. J. Pearson, Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General (for Intelligence).

Major J. Cook, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major.

Medical Department.

Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton, M.B., Bengal Medical Service,—Principal Medical Officer.

Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Morice, Bengal Medical Service.

Surgeon G. A. Emerson, Bengal Medical Service.

Surgeon J. F. MacLaren, M.B., Bengal Medical Service.

Surgeon W. A. Sykes, Bengal Medical Service.

Surgeon W. G. P. Alpin, Bengal Medical Service.

Military Accounts Department.

Lieutenant H. F. S. Ramsden, Madras Staff Corps, Field Paymaster.

Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Walcott, Bombay General List, Infantry, Senior Commissariat Officer.

Captain H. C. E. Lucas, Bombay Staff Corps, Sub Assistant Commissary-General.

Captain G. B. E. Radcliffe, Bombay Staff Corps, Sub Assistant Commissary-General.

Provost Establishment.

Captain H. R. L. Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps, Provost Marshal.

The following regulations are laid down for the guidance of all concerned:—

1. Native regiments will go as far as possible on their full established strength of 550 of all ranks for cavalry, and 832 for infantry, minus the depot establishment.

2. Commanding officers will be held responsible that none but officers, men, and followers in every way fit for field service accompany the regiment. After eliminating sickly men they will complete with volunteers from other regiments. Regiments giving volunteers will recruit to complete establishment.

3. Each Native regiment will be completed to its full establishment of eight British officers, including those who may be recalled from furlough, and who may be expected to join.

4. Followers, servants, baggage, camp equipage, and kit for staff and departmental officers will be according to the Kabul scale, but without grass-cutters, except as hereinafter laid down for the cavalry. Regiments will be completed with full establishments in their respective presidencies. Each regiment to take field mule transport. Entrenching tools to be taken according to Kabul scale.

5. Depots for regiments will be formed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India and of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, in accordance with G. O. No. 39 of 1884.

6. Mule *puckals* will be supplied as follows:—
8 per company, with 10 spare *mussucks*.

Chaguls—
1 per man for cavalry to be supplied by the Commissariat Department.

7. Native infantry will draw extra batta; and free rations will be allowed to all ranks of cavalry and infantry while on foreign service.

Troops not provided by the State with carriage will draw extra batta from date of marching. Non-batta drawing regiments will draw extra batta from date of embarkation.

8. Each native commissioned officer of the cavalry will be required to keep up one pony and one attendant as syce and grass-cutter, whether he takes one or two horses; and the non-commissioned officers and privates to maintain one pony and one grass-cutter for every two horses.

9. Compensation at the rate of Rs. 5 per mensem will be allowed to the Native officers for each bargheer sanctioned by existing regulations, if maintained by them, out of which sum they will pay the share of the grass-cutter's wages and provide the stable gear. A similar amount will be deducted from the pay of the bargheer sowars.

10. As during a sea voyage the officers, non-commissioned officers, and sowars of the cavalry would be unable to make the requisite provision for the forage of their horses, whilst difficulty might be experienced in this respect during a portion of their service on land, the forage of the horses and of the mules or ponies accompanying will be undertaken by the Commissariat, with such assistance as the regiments and followers may be enabled to render after landing.

11. All ranks will be required, as at present, to maintain one efficient horse; but the Native commissioned officers will be allowed forage for two horses each, if they desire to take a second charger.

12. The grass-cutters will be paid by the troops as usual; but the ponies will receive grain, and, when necessary, hay, free of cost. Both grass-cutters and animals will be employed to procure forage when obtainable, and must be held disposable for all purposes.

13. The Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers of cavalry will continue to subscribe to the regimental funds to such extent as commanding officers may deem necessary within the limits prescribed by regulations.

14. They will continue to supply themselves with the ordinary clothing, equipment, saddlery, and stable gear for their horses; but articles of extra clothing which may be necessitated by any speciality of climate or service will be issued free of cost.

15. All casualties of horses or ponies arising from neglect or from causes evidently unconnected with the particular nature of the service must, as usual, be replaced by the regiments concerned. Each troop will be allowed to embark and maintain two chunda horses, to meet casualties, which will be rationed free of cost.

16. All casualties among horses or ponies fairly attributable to, or connected with, the service, including those from accident on boardship or during embarkation or disembarkation, will, if there has been no proved neglect, be replaced by Government, or compensation will be allowed under the rules in Army Regulations for India, Volume II.

17. During the continuance of the arrangement under which the supply of grain and forage to the cavalry is undertaken by the State, the pay of the several grades will be as follows:—

Bengal Cavalry.	Rates of pay. Rs.
1 Ressaldar, 1st class	300
1 ,, 2nd ,,	250
1 ,, 3rd ,,	200
1 Ressaidar, 1st ,,	150
1 ,, 2nd ,,	135
1 ,, 3rd ,,	120
1 Woordie Major	150
2 Jemadars, 1st class	80
2 ,, 2nd ,,	70
2 ,, 3rd ,,	60
Duffadars	30
Trumpeters	25
Sowars	20

18. Public followers, except those engaged on salaries specifically laid down for the occasion, will receive an addition of 50 per cent. on pay and batta, in addition to free rations, while on foreign service.

19. The sanctioned followers paid by the troops will receive from Government free rations and such extra pay as may be necessary to put them on a par with the public followers of a similar class.

20. The scale of rations for Native troops on shore will be that laid down in Article 533, Army Regulations, India, Volume V. An allowance of 1 lb. of meat per man weekly is also authorized.

On land the forage allowance for each horse will be 8 lbs. of such grain as may be procurable, with 14 lbs. of hay when green forage is not procurable, or otherwise as may be ordered. The allowance for ponies will be one-half of the forage ration of a horse.

22. British officers will be allowed to draw rations for themselves, servants, and horses from the Commissariat Department, payment being made as laid down in Article 1677, Army Regulations, India, Volume V—

Officers—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations for themselves, daily, exclusive of rum or extra supplies	0	8	0
Rations for their servants, monthly	2	8	0
Rations for each horse, daily	0	8	0

23. Transport will be charged for at the rates laid down for the Afghan war, namely, 8 annas and 7 annas per diem for camels and mules, respectively.

24. The officer of the Military Account Department with the force will act as Field Paymaster, and have charge of the treasure chest.

25. Pay lists of Native troops will be forwarded, as soon after the first of each month as may be possible, through the Field Paymaster, to the Pay Examiner of the presidency to which the troops belong. Officers commanding regiments will draw monthly from the field pay office such sums as may be required for the pay of themselves and their men, after making provision to meet family allotments and remittances, fund subscriptions, &c., the amount of which allotments, &c., they will debit themselves with in their general states.

26. The pay bills of all staff and departmental officers will be adjusted by the Field Paymaster.

27. All payments to Native troops will be made in the coinage of the country or British money, their pay and allowances being converted into that coinage, under the orders of the General Commanding, at the rates of exchange current in Egypt.

28. Officers commanding Native regiments and detachments detailed for service are directed to at once draw and distribute three months' pay in advance to their respective corps.

29. Staff and departmental establishments may receive similar advances, not including command, contract, office and staff allowances.

30. The family remittances of Native troops will be arranged for, as usual, by officers commanding regiments. Officers and non-commissioned officers, requiring remittances to India, may remit the whole or any part of their pay to India at par on paying the amount to the Field Paymaster, who is authorized to grant transfer remittance receipts on any treasury in India. As an alternative arrangement, officers may leave with the Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, an allotment roll stating the amount they wish to be paid monthly, and the person to whom it should be remitted. That officer will then make the necessary remittance monthly and he will furnish the Field Paymaster with a list of the sums thus allotted, to enable the latter to make the necessary deduction from officers' pay bills. Remittances to England for the benefit of their families may be made through the Field Paymaster at the official rate of exchange, to the extent of one-half of an officer's clear receipts, exclusive of office and contingent allowances.

31. Officers of the expeditionary force should recover from the pay of followers serving under them the amount that each man may desire to be paid to his family in India, and send to the Controller of Military Accounts, Accounts Branch, Bombay, in time to reach him not later than the 20th of each month, a statement of such recoveries, according to which the families will be paid under instructions to be issued by that officer. The amount thus recovered should be paid to the Field Paymaster, whose receipt should be entered on, or attached to, the statement.

32. Every care should be taken to fill in the statements correctly from the tickets given to the men on engagement and the records in the field. Where the information is not available, owing to the loss of the tickets or any other cause, immediate application should be made to the depot commanding or departmental officers concerned.

33. Clothing and equipment on the following scales will be issued to troops and followers:—

Native Troops.

Waterproof sheet	1
Jerseys	2
Shoes (Native), pair	1
Putties	1
Blanket (country)	1
Canvas frock, for boardship	1
Flannel belts	2

Followers.

Waterproof sheet	1
Banians or jerseys	2
Shoes (Native), pair	1
Blanket	1
Lascar or follower's coat	1
Flannel belt	1
Pyjamahs (cotton)	2
Tin canteen	1
Havresack	1

Water-proof sheets for troops and followers to be held in Commissariat charge and to be issued under the orders of the General Officer Commanding as required.

34. In addition to the above, the regulated service kit for all troops will be maintained complete. Regiments are to take their colours, and officers and men the whole of their uniform except full-dress uniform.

35. Ten per cent. of field service clothing for the whole force will be held in store by the Commissariat and issued as required.

36. Tulwars will be provided for 50 per cent. of followers for issue should the General Officer Commanding deem fit.

37. The following amount of ammunition will be taken:—500 rounds rifle, 200 in regimental charge; and 300 rounds per carbine, of which 100 which be in regimental charge.

38. All the arrangements special to this service will have effect from the date of embarkation, and continue in force until the date of return.

39. The embarkation and all subsidiary arrangements will take place under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 88 of this date, Colonel J. Hudson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 28th Bengal Infantry, will have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, 2nd class, while employed in the command of the troops proceeding to Suakim.

GENERAL JAMES STUART FRASER.*

THE memoirs and correspondence of General James Stuart Fraser, published by his son, will be read with great interest in India, especially as Hyderabad affairs are attracting a great deal of attention just at present. General Fraser's long connection with the Nizam's Court, and the share that he personally took in some of the political complications that arose out of the dealings of that State with the British Government, give a value to the book that cannot be claimed for other publications of a similar nature. It is in a sort of way quite distinct from other memoirs, inasmuch as, instead of being an ordinary record of a life spent in usefulness that might convey a lesson to others, it is a refutation by a son of the misrepresentations of a father's views on important political questions. Colonel Hastings Fraser, the biographer, resents the slight put upon his father by the conspicuous absence of rewards and decorations in return for his long and meritorious service. This he ascribes to General Fraser's earning the displeasure of Lord Dalhousie, for differing from him on a question of Imperial policy connected with the progress of administrative reform in Hyderabad. All the materials in the hands of the biographer, and they are many and valuable, have been freely used. Amongst them are included various original letters from three Governors-General and a host of other eminent persons. These form by no means the least valuable part of the book. Colonel Fraser has also a good deal to say about the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force and the Hyderabad Contingent. Owing to the prevalence of very confused and contradictory notions as to the origin and legal status of the Contingent, he introduces into the volume a brief document, dated four years before General Fraser assumed charge of the Hyderabad Residency, dealing with the history and constitution of that force from the very beginning. A brief sketch of General Fraser's career will not be out of place here.

Colonel Charles Fraser, the father of General Fraser, was directly descended from James, the third son of Alexander, sixth Lord Lovat, and eleventh of the house. This branch of the family inherited the lands of Ardachie in Inverness-shire, settled on the said James by his father by charter in 1552. The connection of the Fraser family with India began in 1762, when General Fraser's father proceeded to Madras in the military service of the East India Company. There he acquired the friendship of Warren Hastings, who was then a Member of Council at Madras. In acknowledgment of this friendship, Colonel Fraser's eldest son was named after the future Governor-General of India. The subject of this memoir was the youngest of a large family of six sons and three daughters, and was born at Edinburgh in July, 1783. A short course of study at a small school in Surrey, and then at the Glasgow University, was all the scholastic education he received, but he continued to be a student almost to the last days of his life. At the early age of sixteen he went out as a cadet to Madras, and was posted to the 18th Regiment of Native Infantry. In ten years' time he rose to be captain. In 1819, twenty years after joining, he attained the rank of major. He was made lieutenant-colonel in 1824, colonel in 1829, and major-general in 1838. His connection with the Political Department began in 1807, when he was appointed to assist Colonel Marriott in transporting the families of the Mysore Princes from the Carnatic to Bengal. The next year he was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir George Barlow, Governor of Madras. His handsome person, imposing appearance, and horsemanship probably were of use to him in carrying on his duties. His work during this period could not have been either very light or pleasant, as will be seen from the following extract:—

It was during the Government of Sir George Barlow that one of the most extraordinary incidents in the administrative annals of India occurred, the mutiny—for it was nothing less—of the British officers of the Madras Army in 1809, instigated and led by their commander-in-Chief, the exciting cause being in the abolition of certain contracts for tents and camp enquipage which were profitable to regimental officers. The conduct of Sir George Barlow in dealing with this incredible outburst of discontent and insubordination made him for the time excessively unpopular with the English commissioned officers of the army, who for many months withheld from the Governor and his supporters all ordinary courtesies and social observances. His proceedings were also violently attacked at home, but were approved in Parliament and by a majority of the Court of Directors.

The young aide-de-camp naturally took a favourable view of the Governor's policy, and probably shared some of the unpopularity excited by his chief. Probably led by a desire for military glory, in 1810 he joined the force sent out for the invasion of the Mauritius. On his return from the expedition he held for three years the post of Military Secretary to the Governor. In 1815 he again took the field, but was soon asked to act as special commissioner for conducting the restitution of the French settlements on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar under the treaty concluded in Paris in 1814. In these negotiations he distinguished himself greatly, and was repeatedly thanked by the Government of India for the marked ability he displayed. In this work he was engaged till 1819. His linguistic abilities marked him out as the best person for carrying on negociations with the Dutch and French Governments which were necessitated by the political changes then going on in Europe. In 1834, when holding the rank of Colonel, he was appointed Political Agent with the force ordered to proceed against Coorg, by Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General. At the termination of the campaign in 1834, he accepted the post of Resident at the Court of Mysore, to which was attached the Commissionership of Coorg and the military command of that province. Two years later he was promoted to be Resident in the States of Travancore and Cochin. While occupying that post he expressed strong views about the then recent sequestration of the Mysore dominions and their management by a British Commission. His opinion on this subject underwent no alteration, for thirty years later he signed a petition to Parliament recommending the restoration of the Mysore State to native rule. The most eventful period of his career was reached on his appointment two years later, in 1838, to the post of Officiating Resident at Hyderabad. He was at the same time created major-general. The appointment to the first post was made at a critical period of Hyderabad history; and General Fraser's nomination to the post at such a time was due to the just appreciation in which his services were held by the Governor-General, Lord Auckland. There was a feeling of unrest perceptible in the Mahomedan world, fostered by the Wahabee conspiracy and the belief in a Russian approach. Russian emissaries were said to be going about the Courts of several native Princes and to have received encouragement. Hyderabad, as the strongest Mahomedan power in India, required some watching. In a remarkable letter Captain Wilkinson, then in charge of the Residency at Bhopal, sent to warn General Fraser at Hyderabad of some of these affairs. It is very strange to find the following passage in that letter, written nearly fifty years ago:—

One of the most disastrous things in our treatment of this country is the gross partiality shown by England to herself by the tariffs of England and India. England insists that we receive all her manufactures and goods either free of duty or with only a nominal duty, while she imposes *ad valorem* duty, ranging from 30 to 50 per cent. on all our manufactured goods. What is the consequence? Chintzes and coloured cottons and Manchester longcloth, cotton thread, and the like, are selling, not only at Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta, but even at Delhi and in Central India, cheaper than the produce of the native looms, and than the thread of the natives' own spinning. Consumers are little benefited, for they all unite in crying out against the want of durability of our English cloths and cottons. But all our large manufacturing towns here are involved in ruin and decay. The weavers are reduced to beggary. Spinning was formerly a source of subsistence to thousands, or rather to hundreds of thousands, of poor respectable females. Now we have robbed them of their daily bread, and of their means of contributing to the support of their families, by inundating the country with our cotton twists. Every friend of India should unite to get this growing evil removed. If the Spitalfields weavers lose their employment for a week, all England is made to re-echo their groans. Queens wear home-made silk aprons that weavers may dine, and duchesses put on cotton stockings that Glasgow may grow fat. But we and our ladies, who are the lords and peeresses of this land, have no such sympathy for our starving millons. Our rich men have been known to boast that their soup was English, their salmon English, their carrots English, and their dessert English. Our dress is all English. In short, we in no way supply the place of the princes and nobles whose seats we occupy, nor do we seem to wish to do so. If we alter not our policy, we may come to regret our want of foresight.

At Hyderabad Chundoo Lall, the minister, was at the height of his power; he had for years been supported by the various Residents against all rivals, and even against his own sovereign. From the first General Fraser saw that the minister was ruining the country, and that it was only the support given him by the British Government that kept him in office. He had brought especially the finances of Hyderabad into a very embarrassed state. Into the measures which he adopted to remove some of these difficulties we need not here enter; nor need reference be made to the difference of opinion existing on these questions between the Resident and some of the influential representatives of the British Government. We would refer those interested in this and other Hyderabad questions to the volume itself, which contains a vast storehouse of valuable information, and which will fully repay perusal. We must content ourselves here with a few extracts, taken here and there, that throw some light both on men and events. Reference was made in an article which appeared in our columns last month to a projected bank, the establishment of which was arbitrarily prohibited by Lord Dalhousie. This is what Colonel Hastings Fraser has to say on the subject:—

When, however, the local success of the undertaking was assured, the Resident was informed officially by the minister of what had been done, and, as a proof of the bank being a reality, he declared that he should be prepared on a certain day to pay forty lakhs of rupees as an instalment of the debt. But Sooraj-ool-Moolk and the Hyderabad Syndicate had reckoned without their host. Lord Dalhousie had made up his mind to have the Berars. He had already told the Resident to "abstain from pressing for payment of the debt." General Fraser's report of the proposed bank was received by the Governor-General with unqualified disapproval and displeasure. He would have none of it. Such a financial combination, involving, if the Governor-General understood rightly the information given him, "the lending of money by a British subject to a Native Prince" "without the consent and approbation of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, of the Governor in Council of one of the Governments in India," would be contrary to the spirit and the letter of an Act of Parliament, viz., 37 George III. chapter 142, section 28. The consent assumed to be necessary Lord Dalhousie would not give. On the contrary, the Resident was desired to send immediate and full information as to the persons under whose direction the bank was being organised, and was instructed that in the event of any one of them being a European the Hyderabad Government would be forbidden "under article VI. of the Treaty of 1798 to give him any employment," or "to permit him to remain within its territories."

The object with which the whole book is written is placed before us in the extract, with which we will conclude this notice. Talking of the policy adopted by the Government with regard to Hyderabad affairs, he says:—

It really amounted, if properly analysed, to nothing more than this, that the great duty of the Resident was to see that the Contingent was regularly paid, or was, at any rate, not more than four months in arrears; and that every precaution being taken, and every advantage seized, to secure the pay and permanence of the Contingent, all the diseased places in the Nizam's territory, even those that were dangerous to the general health of the Empire, might be left to fester and to inflame, until some pretext was afforded for our "direct interference in the management of the country." Then, and not till then, it would be "warrantable and expedient" to use the "authority" that would be "within our own control" for the reform of abuses, and the redress of grievances. From this doctrine, as will be abundantly made manifest in the course of this work, General Fraser continuously and consistently dissented, and throughout his unusually long tenure of the Hyderabad Residency under the rule of Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Hardinge, and the Marquis of Dalhousie, contended against it on every possible opportunity, and to the extreme verge of official deference. His doctrine was very unlike that accepted at Calcutta. He conceived that it was at once the duty and the inetrest of the British Government as the *de facto* paramount or imperial power of India to prevent the arrival of a disastrous crisis in the affairs of our faithful and useful ally the Nizam by the timely promotion of reforms under our predominant influence, without assailing the administrative independence guaranteed by treaty, without destroying local customs and institutions, without displacing the native dignitaries and officials of the Hyderabad State by an inundation of English gentlemen, or of natives trained in our system. He did not consider it either just or politic to wait and to watch for what were called "exigencies," but to anticipate them, and to guard against them.

* Memoir and correspondence of General James Stuart Fraser, by Colonel Hastings Fraser. London, Whiting and Co.

PUBLIC DINNER TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please allow me to suggest through your journal that a public dinner be given to H. E. Sir James Fergusson before his departure from these shores, by a subscription of Rs. 25 or 30 each, raised among those who have been invited as guests on various occasions at Government House during His Excellency Governorship. I would further suggest that the dinner should be given in the Town Hall.

ETA.

Feb. 20.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 19—The barometer is falling by small amounts at Roorkee, Meerut, Darjeeling, Jacobabad, Bombay, Madras, and Mercara; but is rising in all other places. A large area of high pressure overlies the Indus Valley and Rajputana, and extends eastward as far as Benares and Jubbulpore, while the lowest pressures are reported from the South Deccan and parts of Madras and Mysore. The wind has lost the local irregularities noticed yesterday; the general circulation retains most of the cold weather characteristics. The temperature has on the whole risen except in the Central Provinces, the eastern half of the N. W. P., and Behar. The weather, with a few local exceptions, is very fine, and the only rainfall reported is a few drops at Dhubree, Chittagong, Akyab, and Gopalpore. At Darjeeling there has been a slight snow-storm.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MARRYAT SILVER CHALLENGE CAP.

THE following is the result of the second ties for the above:—

WINNERS.	LOSERS.
A. F. Beaufort.	Col. Sartorius.
C. A. Turner.	W. Murray.
F. Rathbone.	H. B. Thurburn.
C. A. Kemball,	Bye.

The following are the drawings for the third ties, which we may state for the information of any ladies wishing to see the games, will be played off respectively on Monday and Tuesday evenings next:—

C. A. Turner	*vs.*	C. A. Kemball.
A. F. Beaufort	*vs.*	F. Rathbone,

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Assam, Capt. S. F. Cole, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Mr. L. Joseph, Mr. Wm. Black and Mr. Kerpelles.

For London.—Mr. B. Matheson.

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The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 20th February to 3rd March next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. FREEBORN,
General Manager and Secretary.

85, Grant-road, 17th February, 1885.

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Do.	FF	do.	do.
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Do.	FF	do.	do.
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET,"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.

(The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for
WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRAVELLER'S REQUISITES.

Besides the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing Departments of our business, Travellers will find every requisite for travelling, either by land or sea, at our establishment, and with the principle on which we carry on our business they will find we can afford to give them better value for goods than any establishment in Bombay.

Ladies' Leather Hand-bags, beautifully mounted, in all sizes and styles, from Rs. 1-15 to Rs. 7-15.
Ladies' or Gentlemen's completely fitted Dressing Cases, from Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 40.
Gentlemen's Courier Bags with shoulder strap, from Rs. 3-15 to Rs. 5-15.
Portmanteaus, Cabin or Railway, with Rs. 19-8 each.
Portmanteaus, Canvas, Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 8-8.
Strong Cow-hide Cabin Bags, Rs. 7-12 and Rs. 9-8 each.
Strong Portmanteaus, 12 in by 17 in, Rs. 31-8.
Strong Solid Leather Portmanteaus, warranted
30 by 14 by 13, Rs. 48
36 by 15 by 13, Rs. 55
32 by 15 by 13, Rs. 58
30 by 15 by 13, Rs. 75
Ladies' Dress Baskets, waterpoof canvas covered, round tops, 27 by 18 by 23, Rs. 26-15 and Rs. 29-15.
Uniform or Dress Suit cases, 21 by 15 by 6, Rs. 9-8, each,
Rug Stripes with card for name, Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 4-4.
Carpet Bags, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.
Bags for Soiled Linen, Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3-15.
Waterproof Sheets for Bedding, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 8-8, each.
Deck Chairs Collapsible, from Rs. 7. each.
Rugs or Mauds, from Rs. 10-12.
Soaps :—Pears Soaps, from annas 6 per tablet.
Salt-water soaps, from annas 4.
Hair Brushes, from Rs. 1-4 each.
Military Hair Brushes in Case, Rs. 7-15.
Bonnet Hat and Clothes Brushes, from annas 12 each.
Flesh Brushes, Rs. 1-12 each.
Nail and Tooth Brushes, from annas 6.
Combs in all qualities, from annas 15.
Soap Boxes, annas 10 each.
Razors, from Re. 1 each.
Razor Strops, from Rs. 2 each.
Deck or Tennis Shoes, Rs. 5-12 per pair
Table Napkins, from Rs. 3-15 per dozen.
Hand and Bath Towels, from Rs. 3-15 per dozen.
&c. &c. &.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

Established in Europe, 1815.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE. CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84. CUTLER PALMER & CO. FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

Established in India, 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
		BORDEAUX.—RED.		
34 8	36 4	Château Lafite { After }	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Château Mouton { Dinner }	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan { Wines }	30 0	32 0
26 12	27 12	Château Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose { Dinner }	24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien { Wines }	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite { Breakfast }	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Medoc Bordeaux bottled { Wines. }	14 0	16 0
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled	10 8	12 8
26 0	29 0	Sparkling Red Claret	27 0	30 0
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
24 0	26 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour	23 0	27 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice	20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine	16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.		
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies...	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte	28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	20 0	22 0
40 4	42 4	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant wine...	18 8	20 8
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	58 0	61 0
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints	...	34 8
60 0	62 8	Perinet and Fils	62 0	65 0
60 0	...	Perrier Jouet, cuvee reservee...	62 0	...
55 8		Heidsieck's dry Monopole	57 8	...
32 12	34 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	27 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling	26 8	28 8
50 0	53 0	Excelsior	52 0	55 0
		PORT.		
36 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)	38 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalids' ... ... gold capsule	27 8	29 8
23 4	...	Invalid's Rich... ... gold "	27 8	...
22 0	24 0	Dessert Wine ... ... black "	23 0	25 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine ... ... red "	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port ... ... green "	15 0	17 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga	24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca	34 0	36

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

MATHERAN.
ALEXANDRA HOTEL
AND
PINTO'S HOTEL.
TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED
NOW OPEN.

THE best known, and affording most comfortable accommodation to Visitors and Families, occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the several points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices.
PARBUT HOUSE is to let. Rent Rs. 500 for hot season.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,
SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great perfected its machinery for the manufacture Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.
Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to
THE MANAGER.

OOSMAN ALLARUCKIA,
NEAR ZACKARIA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

VELVET CARPET, Brussel's Carpet, Persian and Hyderabad pattern.
And Tapestry Carpet, various patterns.
And Oil Flower Carpet, large and small, Music Boxes, English and Hindustani tune, and all kinds of coloured prints.
Furniture, Silk and coloured Damask, Silk and Velvet Tassel for cushion, and Antimacassar, best black Merino, large Turkish brown Blanket, Plush and Silk coloured Velvet.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.
NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummun-street Bombay, on Wednesday, the 25th February, 1885, at o'clock p.m., (Bombay time.)
1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-sheet for the period ending 31st December last.
2nd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to 27th February, 1885, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummun-street, Bombay, 16th February, 1885.

NEILGHERRY HILL TEAS.—SOUCHONG, PEKOE SOUCHONG, and ORANGE PEKOE, direct from the Estate in 5 lbs. original tins for Rs.5, Rs. 7, and Rs. 8-12, respectively in Bombay—or at Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 12-4, respectively delivered at any address in England, Scotland or Ireland free of any further charge whatever, within one month from date of order. Trichinopoly Cigars approved by all smokers, and other Indian articles on hand for sale.

WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.
27, Leadenhall-street, London.

SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY.—INCREASED DEMAND.—Fortnightly shipments of this light, clean, dry wine received for sale at Rs. 21 per doz. quarts, as supplied to many Clubs, Messes, and Constituents generally. Considering the superior quality, it is the cheapest Sherry in India. The wine can be sampled at our offices. SACCONE'S PORT also for sale at same price.

WM. WATSON & Co.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.
27, Leadenhall-street, London.

TO LET,
ON THE NEILGHERRIES,
KOLATI HALL, KOTAGHERI.

THE house is handsomely furnished and has accommodation for three families.
Hot and cold water pipes are being laid on to the four bath-rooms.
There are electric bells to three of the bed rooms, dining room, drawing room, library and entrance. The cement Lawn-tennis court is one of the best on these hills. The grounds are well laid out and it is conveniently situated with reference to Residents, Post Office, Church, &c.
Rent Rs. 200 per mensem.
Apply to M. J. REDMOND,
Kolati Hall, Kotagheri.

FOR SALE,
ON THE NEILGHERRI HILLS.

LOCK END, one of the best built houses in Ootacamund, situated on the west end of the Lake. The slope down to the water's edge is very good garden soil.
The land measures about nine and a half acres, and there are a few thousand trees, principally Eucalyptus globulus (Australian blue gum), some of them of very large size.
The house is furnished and fitted with electric bells, has ample and substantial out-houses, also Lawn-tennis and Badminton courts.
It is rented by Government for Rs. 150 per mensem until November, 1886, subject to six months' notice on either side.
Price of the above Rs. 18,000.
Also a piece of land distant about quarter of a mile from the above, containing about twelve acres, suitable for brick making with over 2,000 young eucalyptus globulus trees growing on it. Price Rs. 2,400.
Both the above open to reasonable offers. Apply to the owner.

M. J. REDMOND,
Kolati Hall, Kotagheri.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.

NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.

THE CHEAPEST FIRM IN BOMBAY.

GENT'S READY-MADE CLOTHES of all kinds and style, very cheap.

Frocks, Dressing Suits, and every requisite for Gentlemen, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Shirts, Umbrellas, Stocking, Professor Ager's wearing apparel, consisting of Banians and Panjamas, bittle dressers for Girl.

We always get twice a month fresh goods, and we will thank the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay to give us a call.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 10th January, 1885, to the 10th May, 1885, THROUGH PASSENGER and GOODS SERVICE by STEAMER will be in operation between the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway stations and Bombay. Passengers and Goods will be booked from any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway to Bombay, and from Bombay to any station on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway. The Railway Steamer "OORUN" will start from Carnac Bunder, Bombay, every SATURDAY, and from Bhavnagar Bunder every TUESDAY following. The charge by Sea between Bombay and Bhavnagar Bunder will be for passengers as under :—

1st Class ..... Rs. 8
2nd do. ..... " 5
3rd do. ..... " 2

FREE LUGGAGE BY STEAMER.
1st Class ..... 3 maunds or 240 lbs.
2nd do. ..... 2 do. or 160 do.
3rd do. ..... 1 do. or 80 do.

All luggage in excess of above allowance will be charged at Rs. 2-8 per maund of 80 lbs.
Through tickets for passengers will be issued, the above charge being added to the fare by Railway as published in tariff exhibited at all stations.
The tickets issued by the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway Stations for Bombay will also be available by the steamers "Bhavnagar" and "Eran on the following days :—
Steamer "Bhavnagar" every Saturday from Bhavnagar.
Steamer "Eran" every Thursday from Bhavnagar.
All tickets issued for the sea voyage through and local, will hold good for 7 days; after that, if used, they will be excessed full charge being collected. Local tickets Bhavnagar to Bombay can be had at Bhavnagar bunder office, or Marine office in the Bhavnagar city.
For goods rates and rules, see classifications at stations and at booking office, "Carnac-bunder," Bombay.
For further particulars apply to the Traffic Superintendent, Ghadechi, Booking Clerk, Carnac-bunder office, Bombay, and booking office at Bhavnagar bunder.

By Order,
CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Ghadechi, 15th January, 1885.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE

CURES: *FEVERS, Paroxysmal, Continued & Dengue; RHEUMATISM, SUNSTROKE, WINDSTROKE, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA.*

TRADE MARK

CURES: *AGUE, Ardent and Dengue FEVERS, CRAMP, COLIC, SNAKE BITES, GOUT, NEURALGIA, & PRICKLY HEAT.*

TRADE MARK

Sold everywhere in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 1/8, Rs. 2/8, Rs. 6, & Rs. 10.

Full particulars as to use, &c., are published in this and the other leading Indian Papers on the 1st of every month.

~~SOLE WHOLESALE~~ AGENT FOR ALL INDIA AND THE ASIATIC EMPIRE,

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

"1880's" CHAMPAGNE "1880's"

It is bound to find favor, both from its Excellence & Price
We distinguish it by the appellation "Excelsior"

IT IS INFERIOR TO NONE,— SUPERIOR TO MOST.

Price per doz. qts. Rs. 52

Proprietors CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

COD LIVER OIL PETER MOLLER'S

PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil cannot be excelled or even equalled! This is evidenced by the continual awards (NINETEEN) whenever and wherever it is exhibited in competition with the best samples of other makers. The latest proof of this assertion was given at the **International Fisheries Exhibition, LONDON, 1883,** where some **Fifty Exhibitors** were represented, and fine specimens of Oil, from all parts of the world, shewn: but to PETER MOLLER alone was reserved the honour of the award of

TWO GOLD MEDALS.

One for the *exceedingly fine quality* of the Oil, and the other for the Process invented by him some thirty years since, and now generally adopted—but by which without the skill and experience he has acquired, being continually exercised, the *quality* of the Oil cannot be maintained, although the *appearance* may.

PETER MOLLER'S IS THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL for which the International Jury at the Fisheries Exhibition, AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

By his process the Oil is perfected in one operation. No after manipulations can restore those invaluable qualities which are lost by incautious or careless treatment: any such attempts must tend only to further deteriorate the therapeutic value of the Oil, and can alone be directed to masking a flavour which never should have existed.

The marked characterics of PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil are:—

Absolute Purity, Pristine Freshness, Easy Digestibility, Certain Efficacy,

Combined with a *very slight*, but agreeable flavour. In Capsuled Bottles only.

Of Chemists, Grocers, &c. MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK And Stores & Godowns Everywhere. 4/84

STONE'S GINGER WINE

STIMULATING, INVIGORATING.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR OVER TWO CENTURIES.

SHIPPED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Practical Notes on the importance to People living in India of FREEMAN'S SYRUP OF PHOSPHORUS,

BY A RETIRED INDIAN ARMY DOCTOR.

The value of Phosphorus as a remedy for Functional Disorders of the Nervous System induced by overwork and other exhausting influences incidental to modern life, and especially to those residing in the Tropics, has long been recognised by the medical profession both in England and India. Phosphorus, it is well known, is a normal constituent of the blood, and a never-failing ingredient in all the more important tissues and fluids of the body. It is a very important constituent of nerve tissue, and is found especially abundant in the brain.

Phosphorus is a very important alimentary principle; it is present in minute quantities in most food, and it is a matter of popular experience that food which is rich in Phosphorus is found to possess remarkable sustaining power. Oysters, lobsters, and other shell fish are partaken of almost greedily at late suppers, at balls, and after unusual exercise. Eggs also contain Phosphorus, and are very sustaining, and in normal states of living the supply obtained from these sources is sufficient.

The conditions of life in India, however, are exceptional, and altogether differ from life in England—the climate inducing, in many cases, lassitude, loss of energy and mental depression; in others again, as Judges, Civilians, Merchants, similar symptoms show themselves, the result of an overworked brain; and in all such cases, if Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is at once prescribed, the early symptoms are speedily remedied, instead of the characteristic ones of overwork, mental depression, premature mental decay setting in, and finishing with a general break up of the health.

Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is unquestionably the remedy for this; it is really food for the brain and nerves. A teaspoonful taken alone, or in half a wine glass of quinine wine or water, three times a day (at meal times), will indeed be found a boon to hard brain workers.

It is the best possible medicine to counteract the effects of fast living, only too common, as all doctors well know, in India; but it cannot be too strongly pointed out that notwithstanding the wonderful relief this valuable medicine affords, such living must in time damage the health.

For Ladies in India it is largely prescribed in those diseases in which Debility is the characteristic symptoms.

Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is by far the best preparation in the Indian market. It is pleasant to the taste, and may be taken by the most delicate female or infant. It undoubtedly supplies the want so keenly felt in India of a reliable solution of Phosphorus—a true nervine tonic—which will be found by residents in India who suffer from overtaxed brain and mental work, headache, loss of energy and mental power, to be a safe and marvellous brain restorer, and Freeman's Syrup of Phosphorus is, par excellence, the best preparation extant.

The attention of Indian Army and Civil doctors is confidently and specially desired, and the Proprietors (Goodall, Backhouse & Co., of Leeds, England) are confident that the Medical Profession will fully agree with all that has been written by their late confrère—himself a long resident in India.

To be obtained in bottles at 2s. 9d. *each from all Chemists, Stores, Godowns, and Retail Merchants in the Mofussil, and in every Station and City of importance throughout the Indian Empire.*

Sole Wholesale Agent for India, F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

Depots also at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, and Rangoon.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),

For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

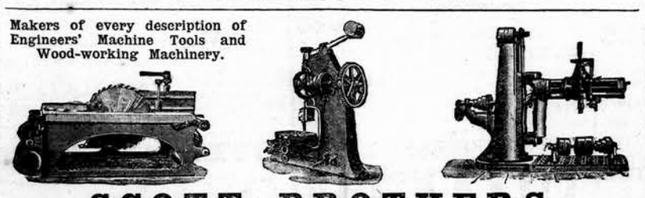
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TRECAHER & Co., Bombay.

Makers of every description of Engineers' Machine Tools and Wood-working Machinery.



SCOTT BROTHERS,

HALIFAX, ENGLAND.

A large variety of all kinds in stock ready for delivery. Buyers and Merchants should send for complete Stock List at once.

WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS OF THE BEST.

CATALOGUES MAY BE HAD FROM

MR. F. W. SHALLIS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

POOR MAN'S FRIEND & PILLS

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT, called by the above name,

Is a Sovereign Remedy for

Bruises, Burns, Cancer, Chilblains, Cuts, Eruptions, Eyes Inflamed, Fistula, Gangrene, Pimples, Piles, Scorbutic Complaints, Skin Diseases, and Ulcerated Legs,

Even if of twenty years' standing.—Price, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s.

The PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ or ALTERATIVE PILLS are confidently recommended for the cure of Scrophula (commonly called King's Evil), Scorbutic Ulcers, Leprosy, and are remarkably successful in that form of Skin Disease which shows itself in cracks in the skin of the hands, which are so painful and so difficult to heal. They are also a valuable Family Aperient. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

Prepared by BEACH and BARNICOTT, Bridport, and Sold by all Chemists.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

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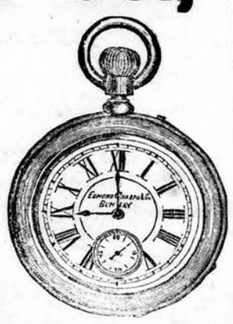

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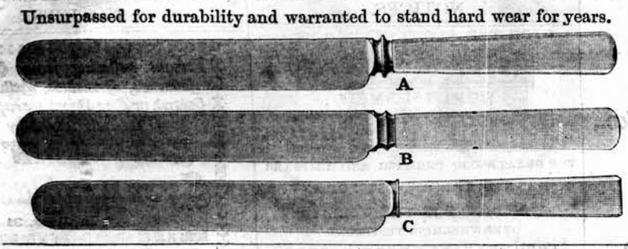

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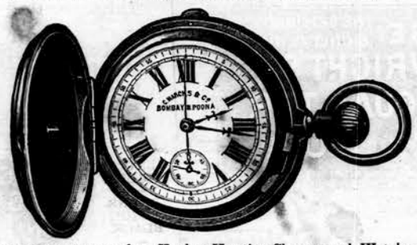

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„ 13	8	„ 15	
„ 14	9	„ 17	
„ 15	10	„ 18	
„ 17	11	„ 20	
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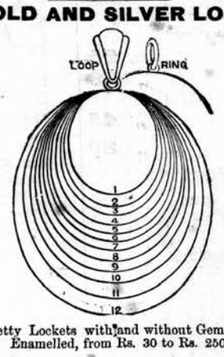

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